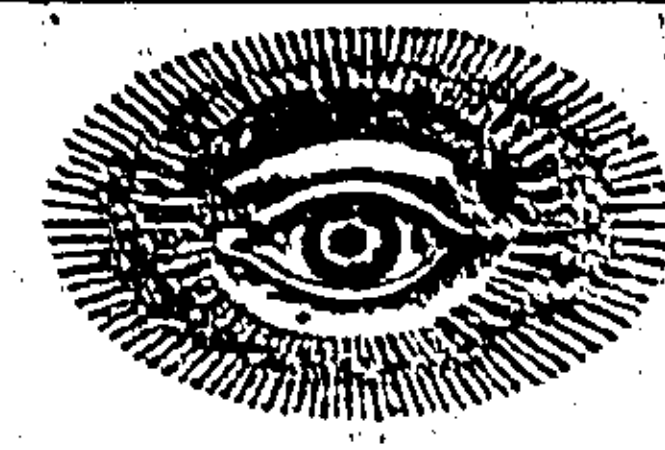


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TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.35	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.57	5.43
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	6.45	8.08	9.43	10.17	12.10	1.23	2.45	3.08	5.05	5.51
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	8.20	9.55	10.29	12.22	1.35	2.57	3.20	5.17	6.03
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.11	8.34	10.09	10.43	12.36	1.49	3.11	3.34	5.31	6.17
Tai Po Market ...Dep.	7.18	8.41	10.16	10.50	12.43	1.56	3.18	3.41	5.38	6.24
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	8.50	10.25	10.59	12.52	2.05	3.27	3.50	5.47	6.33
Shatin ...Dep.	7.38	9.01	10.36	11.10	13.03	2.16	3.38	4.01	5.58	6.44
Shatin ...Arr.	7.58	9.21	10.56	11.30	13.23	2.36	3.58	4.21	6.18	7.04
Shatin ...Arr.	8.13	9.36	11.11	11.45	13.38	2.51	4.13	4.36	6.33	7.19
Canton ...Arr.	11.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	9.08	10.43	11.17	13.10	2.23	3.45	4.08	6.05	6.51
Shatin ...Dep.	7.58	9.21	10.56	11.30	13.23	2.36	3.58	4.21	6.18	7.04
Shatin ...Arr.	8.13	9.36	11.11	11.45	13.38	2.51	4.13	4.36	6.33	7.19
Fanning ...Arr.	8.43	10.06	11.41	12.15	14.08	3.21	4.43	5.06	7.03	7.89

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. The Hong Kong and Macao Steamship Co., Ltd., 50, The American Express Company, Hong Kong.

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Our London Letter.

MINERS TIRED OF POLITICS.

"COOKISM" DEAD.

EX-PREMIER'S SON REMODELING WEMBLEY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 16th.
Mr. Cook, the Secretary of the Miners' Federation, who was chiefly responsible for all the troubles last year, and led the miners into a morass, has been doing his best to kill the Industrial Mining Unions. This is a new and powerful body which came into existence in Nottinghamshire under the guidance of Mr. Spencer, M.P., leader of the Notts miners, who refused to dance when Mr. Cook piped, and in consequence was denounced by the Miners' Federation, his membership as a trade unionist being cancelled. This, however, did not greatly perturb him, for his friends and followers in Nottinghamshire rallied round him, with the result that the Industrial Mining Unions was started as a new organisation separate from the Communist-ridden Miners' Federation dominated by Mr. Cook. Upwards of 100,000 miners belong to the new unions, and the membership I am assured is increasing. Over 200,000 have not yet rejoined the old Federation, while another 150,000 of the original pre-strike number of miners are not employed. Thus the Federation consists of a membership little more than half of its 1926 numbers—that is, before they embarked on the strike last year.

Found Out!

The truth is that "Cookism" is as good as dead. The country discovered what was the real aim during the prolonged coal stoppage, and the disclosures regarding "Arcos" and the Russian Trade Delegation have enforced the lesson that Moscow was the driving force in all the costly and foolish strikes which have afflicted us.

The egregious Mr. Cook as Miners' Federation Secretary and his Executive have not made one single constructive statement, suggestion, or effort to meet the true condition of affairs. It is still with them the revolutionary policy of Moscow and not the interests of the miners.

British Films From Wembley.

It is satisfactory to record beyond doubt that the great scheme for turning Wembley Exhibition buildings and part of the grounds into a mammoth film making enterprise will not be affected by the tragic death of Mr. James White, the financier to whose death I referred in last week's letter. He had arranged to purchase the property and had paid a deposit. The premises came into the possession of all-British film enterprise this week instead of July 1st as arranged.

It is of interest that Mr. A. MacDonald, R.I.B.A., the eldest son of the ex-Prime Minister, has been given the important task of remodelling the estate and the buildings, so as to make both suitable for the new enterprise. The studio is in the huge Palace of Engineering at Wembley, which, with its 13 acres of ground space, will be the largest film studio in the world. Mr. MacDonald has undertaken to complete the work in six months, and the Company hope to begin production on January 1st, 1928.

The Famous Essex Ring.

This week the identical ring given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, a gift which has attracted the notice of historians and inspired poets, was sold at Christie's for 250 guineas. The purchaser, Mr. Ernest Makover, who is in business in the City, states that he will present it to the nation. It is a gold ring with a cameo bearing the

(Continued on next Column)

HONESTY.

ENGLAND'S INSURANCE SYSTEM.

ONLY 75 OFFENCES AMONG 600,000 OFFICIALS.

Instances of fraud and mismanagement disclosed by the report of the National Insurance Audit Department, 1926, were discussed by Mr. Percy Rockliff, secretary of the Joint Committee of the Approved Societies.

The report states that the auditors—
Refused to certify as admissible benefits paid to the extent of £14,573.
Discovered 75 cases of "fraud and failure to account," and
Found that in 398 cases societies and branches incurred administration expenses without due authority.

Small In Proportion.

Mr. Rockliff expressed the opinion that the amount of fraud reported, compared with the amount of business done was so small that the societies deserved congratulation rather than condemnation.
"There are," he said, "12,000 societies and branches. If 398 have spent money without authority, this is not many, and it should be pointed out that in numbers of these instances it means a time of emergency before there was time to comply with formalities. It is not always possible wait for a minute to be placed on the minute book, but this does not mean that anything fraudulent has been done."

No Loss To Taxpayer.

In regard to the actual frauds the figure of 75 has to be compared with that of 600,000, the number of officials in a position to commit fraud.

"As to whether benefits paid are admissible that is often a matter of opinion as between the society and the Treasury."

"But, in any case, neither the taxpayer nor the insured person suffers any loss. All these contingencies are covered by the guarantee fund. Contribution to that was fixed at 1d. per member per annum. When, six months ago, it was found that there had been an accumulation of about £500,000, and that only £10,000 a year had to be paid out, the Treasury intimated that nothing more need be paid into it."

"This last fact is the most complete answer to the charges of fraud."

Queen's portrait, head-dress and the familiar ruff. On the last occasion when it came up for sale sixteen years ago it was secured by the late Lord Michelham for 3,200 guineas. Afterwards, on the death of the owner and the collection of the Michelham art collector, "This is its latest history. There is satisfaction for sentimental reasons that it will now find a place in one of the national museums."

The history of the Essex ring will never be forgotten so long as there are readers of romance. Elizabeth gave it to Essex, chief among her favourites, with the pledge that if ever he was in jeopardy and sent her the ring pleading for her help she would save him. The time came when he was condemned to death, and he sent the ring reminding her of her pledge when they were lovers that on its return she would forgive him, no matter what the offence.

The Countess of Nottingham, entrusted with the mission, was prevented by her husband, one of Essex's implacable foes, from carrying it out, with the result that Elizabeth, angry at the refusal of her lover to plead, let him die only to discover from the death-bed confession of the Countess how she had misjudged him. The result was that the Queen, after a fortnight of sighing and no nourishment, herself became ill and died, partly of hunger and partly of grief.

Mr. Makover gave the London Museum about a year ago the shirt worn by Charles the First at his execution. The Essex ring, it is announced, is to be placed on the tomb of Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey, which seems appropriate, and will enable visitors to see the historic relic which has such a romantic history.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Consul, for Germany holds reception at No. 113, The Peak, 11.45 a.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Extraordinary general meeting, Kowloon Cricket Club, 5.30 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.s.—

"Cheer O": Informal Dance, 7 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dances at Lee Gardens.

Charles Chamier presents Revue "Our Cabaret," Star Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "A Kiss in the Dark."

World Theatre: "Rose of the World."

Star Theatre: "The Denver Dude" (Matinee only).

Principal Mail:—Inward: America, etc. (Taipo Maru). Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Macaron), 4.30 p.m.

Friday.

Spirits Festival (Cheung-Fun-Chick).

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.s.—

"Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.; "Better Ole": Concert, 7 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Charles Chamier presents Revue "Tally Ho," Star Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "A Kiss in the Dark."

World Theatre: "Rose of the World."

Star Theatre: "The Denver Dude" (Matinee only).

Principal Mail:—Outward: America, Canada, etc.: Europe via San Francisco and via Siberia (Taipo Maru), 10.30 a.m.; Canada, America, etc., and Europe via Victoria, B.C. (Protestant), 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

Lawn Bowls League:—Division 1: K.C.C. v. C.C.C.; S.C.C. v. Police R.C.; K.B.G.C. v. K.D.R.C.

Division 11: C.C.C. v. Club de Recreo, East Point R.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.; C.C.C. v. Royal Hong Kong Y.C.C.; K.B.G.C. v. K.C.C.

Division: C.C.C. v. K.C.C.

H.K. Baseball League: "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.) v. Club de Recreo, Happy Valley Diamond, 2.30 p.m.

Baseball: Honolulu Chinese v. Far East (Chinese-Philippine-Japanese), Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic, Island Bay.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.s.—

Grand Concert arranged by Mrs. P. Youngusband, 6.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.

Esma Club Turtle Hunting Expedition. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 8 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. moonlight picnic Repulse Bay. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 9 p.m.; Kowloon Station Pier, 8.15 p.m.

Charles Chamier presents Revue "Tally Ho," Star Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "A Kiss in the Dark."

World Theatre: "Rose of the World."

Star Theatre: "The Denver Dude" (Matinee only).

Principal Mail:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Kitano Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

Theosophical Society. Bathing Picnic. Launch leaves Blake Pier, 2.45 p.m.

Inter-Departmental Bowls:—Harbour Dept. v. Police, Civil Service C.C. green, 3.30 p.m.

H.K. Baseball League: H.K.B.C. v. "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 2.30 p.m.

Baseball: Honolulu Chinese v. Hong Kong, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Open-Air Concert by Band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, Kowloon Dock, Bathing Beach, 5 p.m.

Evening Service Peak Church, 6.30 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.s.—Men's Meetings: "Cheer O," 7.45 p.m.; "Better Ole," 8 p.m.

After dinner dance, Lee Gardens.

Principal Mail:—Inward: America, etc. (Taipo Maru).

Monday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Water Polo League: Y.B.C. "A" v. R.B.S.F.A. "B", and Scotts Guards v. Royal Navy.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

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WHEN BORODIN WAS IN KULING.

LIVING ON THE FAT OF THE LAND. BUT
SUSPICIOUS AND WELL GUARDED.

CONDITION OF THE MOUNTAIN RESORT TO-DAY.

Borodin arrived in Kuling on July 15th accompanied by some half dozen Russian men and women, writes a *North-China Daily News* correspondent. The whole party stayed at the Fairy Glen Hotel. Borodin was protected by civilian gunmen, who carried automatics concealed in their clothing. These men accompanied Borodin wherever he went. When he entered the hotel lounge, they sat about in the seats round him and, when he went in to a meal, they stood behind his table. In addition he had an escort of about a dozen soldiers. These men too made themselves thoroughly at home in the hotel chairs and lounges.

Borodin's face is much thinner than it was six months ago. He looks a sick man. He showed himself very suspicious of any one who approached his person, always asking what was his nationality, where he came from, etc. In fact, he gave one the impression of being a badly frightened man.

Champagne Ad Lib.

The party lived on the fat of the land. The champagne flowed merrily. One evening Borodin and Mrs. Prohme (the editress of the "Hankow People's Tribune") alone after dinner, while sitting at a small table chatting, consumed two bottles of champagne, two bottles of medoc and one of white wine.

The party on several occasions paid visits to the Russian pool. The whole of one side would then be lined by the military escort with drawn pistols, while Borodin bathed. He did not walk much but generally took a chair back from the pool to the hotel.

It had been Borodin's intention to stay some time in Kuling and he had arranged to lease a house in the Russian Valley as he found the hotel too public. But on the afternoon of July 21st a special Russian courier arrived—Minin of the Hankow Russian Consulate—from Hankow. On receipt of his news the whole party hurriedly commenced to pack and left the following morning, taking launch at Kiukiang for Hankow.

Unsatisfactory Wireless!

They had a wireless set with them operated by two Russians, but it is believed it did not give satisfactory service, as the only message received was press news from England reporting the movements of the Royal family.

The party had a box filled with notes of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank. This box was screwed to the floor of Borodin's bedroom. (These gentlemen do not trust each other). The hotel bill of over \$1,000 was paid by Chu Pei Teh's secretary out of Kiangsi Provincial Funds. Little do the poor Chinese of Kiangsi realize that their hard-earned money goes to pay for champagne for Borodin and his crew.

The Chinese in Kiukiang strongly advised the writer not to go up to Kuling as they expected trouble there. They said that there were people out to murder Borodin and the event might come off at any time.

Secretary in a Stolen House.

The Chinese have officially taken over the administration of the Estate. They have placed a secretary in the Estate Office, but he does not seem to be there to do work as he spends most of his time out on picnics. The private staff above the Estate office has been seized by Comrade Lin, the Kiukiang Commissioner or Foreign Affairs, for his family. Comrade Lin is seldom in Kuling himself but, of course, finds it cheaper for his family to live in a stolen house than at the hotel.

All Eugene Chen's children, including Percy, were at the Fairy Glen Hotel with Borodin. T. V. Soong was also in Kuling. It is quite clear that both T. V. Soong and Eugene Chen are in with Borodin and his gang up to their necks. Eugene Chen came up for one afternoon and it was on that

afternoon that the auditorium, also private property, was seized and occupied by soldiers. So much for Eugene Chen's promises to protect foreign property. When Borodin left the soldiers left too and the auditorium is again empty.

Filthy Soldiers at the Pool.

These soldiers found it amusing to go to the Russian pool, strip naked, and make themselves at home in the water, where they proceeded to wash the lice off their dirty bodies. For the rest the pool is still fairly pleasant and is frequented by the White Russian and German families staying up in Kuling for the summer, though the crowds of coolies, soldiers, amahs and brats, who come in to look on at the foreigner bathing is larger this year than last.

The new Chinese administration, finding they were without funds, dismissed all the Estate police except 12. When Mr. Lippotte, the Estate agent, protested they agreed to re-engage the dismissed men, but the men then refused to work under the new administration. The feeling of the Chinese in Kuling is very much against the taking over of the Estate as they realize that this may have a disastrous result on their foreign custom. Feeling indeed is getting so strong that it seems probable that the local Chinese population will drive out the new officials. There is already a rumour current that the new secretary has run away.

No Respect for Private Property.

Another act of the new administration was to close the transport office and then use it for housing the Chinese police from outside the Estate. The idea seems to be that any private property may be seized and put to any use that suits the new officials. The Blackmore Memorial Hall has also been occupied by troops. They have now left, and are understood to have left the place in a filthy condition.

In spite of these drawbacks, the condition of the Estate seems to be satisfactory at the present time. The roads are in fairly good condition and there has not been much damage to the trees. Some of the houses in the Estate have been rented to China. It is a pity that in nearly all such cases their new occupants have allowed the houses to get into a dirty condition. The missionary owner of one of the finest houses in Kuling, when he left, invited a Chinese friend to occupy his house. The friend immediately sent for all his relations and now the house, built for one family, is occupied by four large families. It is not difficult to imagine that the last state of that house will be worse than the first.

The Road to Kuling.

The road up to Kuling is in good condition, but the motor-road between Kiukiang and Lienhuatang has received no attention for a year. The consequence is that the top is loose and covered with large stones but there are, as yet, not many potholes.

The cars are now run on co-operative lines by the chauffeurs and coolies of the old car company. They fleece the foreign travellers unmercifully when they get the chance. When we went up to Kuling three of us paid for a full car, but they tried to squeeze in an extra Chinese passenger who had only paid half fare. On the way down we again paid for a full car and then they tried to charge us extra for our suit cases. They did not get away with it but these attempted extortions lead to long arguments, which the average foreigner finds intensely annoying.

A Loss of \$2,000,000.

The Chinese shop people and coolies in Kuling have been very badly hit by the turn of events. Very few of the shops are open and no construction work is being done. It is estimated that there has been a loss of \$2,000,000 this season, which in a normal year would have gone into the pockets of those who work on the mountain top.

PAINTING SIANFU RED.

SITE OF OLD IMPERIAL
PALACE NOW THE
"RED" CITY.

The news from Shensi is very limited these days. Owing to the strict censorship, it is considered too perilous for anyone to write much of the state of affairs in that province.

It is, however, known that since the coming of the People's Army many changes have taken place. In Sianfu, the great "Bell Tower" which stands in the centre of the city, has been painted red. The "Yellow City"—the site of the old imperial palace, but now the residence of the military governor—has had a change of name, and is now known as the "Red City."

For some time anti-British and anti-Chinese feeling has run high, but recently, due to a telegram received from Marshal Feng, edicts have been published demanding that foreign life and property be protected, and lecturers were to be seen on the streets, explaining this to the people. Later news unfortunately tells us that in spite of further telegrams from General Feng, the students have formed an anti-Christian alliance and are eagerly attacking the churches. Business is practically at a standstill. The silver currency has been withdrawn and new notes issued, and it is said to be a capital offence for anyone to use hard cash. In any such a transaction both parties are liable to be shot without mercy. The notes are reputed to be worth about 30 cents.

On the Sian plain crops gave good promise, but unfortunately before harvest they suffered injury and the yield of wheat was very disappointing.—*North China Daily News*.

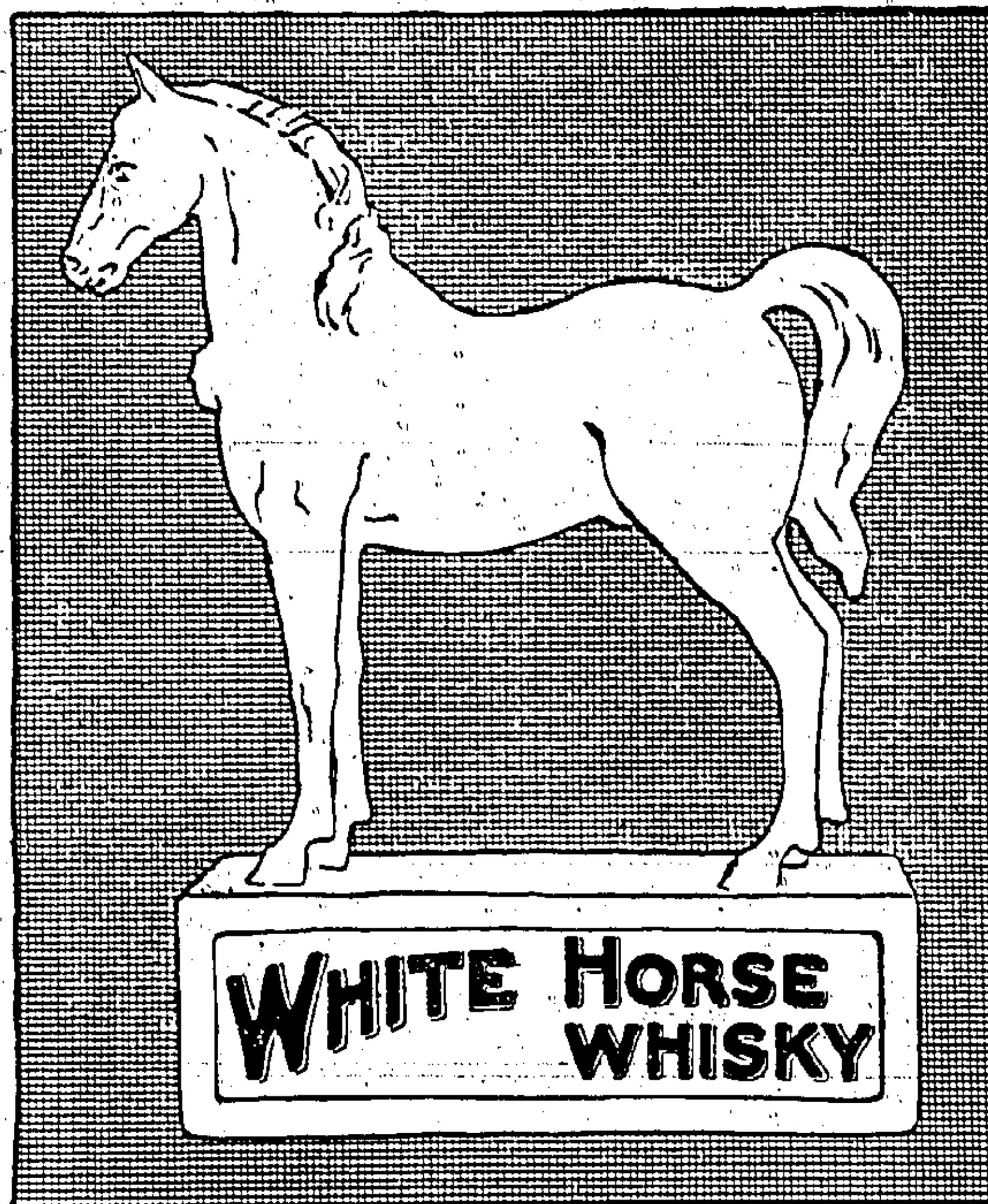
15,000,000TH FORD.

COMING COUNTER-STROKE
TO COMPETITION.

Number 15,000,000 of the present type of Ford car, which American prosperity will shortly kill by the demand for a more expensive type, came from the assembly line last month.

Mr. Edsel Ford drove it to the Dearborn office of his father, who then got out No. 1, a strange looking contrivance made in 1903, started it without trouble, and ran short races.

Mr. Ford has apparently made a complete recovery from his recent accident.



WHITE HORSE WHISKY

MILLIONS AND MILLIONS
OF GALLONS MATURING!

The quality and Great Age of "White Horse" are guaranteed by the vast stocks of this famous brand always maturing in bond.

Specially blended for all climates, and prescribed by all leading physicians at home and abroad.

Ask specially for "White Horse."

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

P. O. Box 83.

HONG KONG.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 10th, 1927.

H.K. Bank	\$1,040 buy.
Do.	\$1,133 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$230 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$230 nom.
Do.	\$230 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$230 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$230 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$390 sel.
China Underwriters	\$350 sel.
North China Ins.	\$143 nom.
Union Insurance	\$230 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$335 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$210 buy.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	\$230 nom.
Do.	\$230 nom.
Shanghai Fire Ins.	\$230 nom.
Indo-Chinese (Frat.)	\$30 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$46 buy.
Shell Transports	\$230 nom.
Star Ferries	\$351 buy.
Waterworks	\$1630 nom.
China Sugar	\$15 sel.
Malayan Sugar	\$32 sel.
Benguet	\$170 nom.
Kailan Mining	\$45 buy.
Langkate (combined)	\$19 nom.
Do. (single)	\$9 nom.
Shan. Explorations	\$12 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$12 nom.
Ranbhe	\$4 nom.
Trench Mines	\$193 nom.
Urul Ceylans	\$7 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharf	\$112 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$35 sel.
Hongkong	\$134 buy.
New Engineering	\$14.4 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$15.91 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$34 sel.
H.K. Land	\$15 sel.
Hong Kong Realty	\$38 sel.
H.K. Territorials	\$14 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$124 ne a.
Prince's Buildings	\$38 nom.
Rural Lands	\$14 nom.
Ewo Cottons	\$15.030 buy.
Oriental	\$14 buy, 1.70 ne.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$21.51 nom.
Do. (new)	\$15.25 nom.
China Buses	\$12.70 nom.
H.K. Tramways	\$23.50 buy.
Peak Trams (old)	\$14 sel.
Do. (new)	\$7 sel.
Singapore Traction	\$1 sel.
Taxis	\$1 buy.
Amusements	\$20 buy.
Canton Ice	\$35 nom.
Cementa (combined)	\$7 sel.
Do. (old)	\$5.60 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	\$12.90 buy, 13 sel.
Do. (old)	\$34 nom.
Do. (new)	\$30 nom.
China Trivandras	\$4 nom.
Constructors	\$14 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$18 nom.
Der A Wings	\$3 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$51 sel.
Macao Electric	\$37 buy.
H.K. Dops (old)	\$10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$5 nom.
Lane Crawford	\$5 sel.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 10th, 1927.

On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	...1/11
Bank Bills, on demand	...1/11 3/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...1/11 3/16
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/0 3/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	...2/0 5/16
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	...1,195
Credit, 4 months' sight	...1,270
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	...47
Credit, at 30 days' sight	...48 3/4
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	...129 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	...
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	...
Bank Bills, on demand	...29 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	...74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	...99
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	...94
On MANILA—On demand	...94 1/2
On SINGAPORE—On demand	...116 1/2
On BATAVIA—On demand	...
On HAIKONG—On demand	...
On SAIGON—On demand	...
On BANGKOK—On demand	...
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	81 1/2
Gold Laid, 100 fine, per tola	...
SILVER, per oz.	25

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUPEE, August 9th.

Paris	124.05
New York	466.3/32
Brussels	34.93
Geneva	25.22
Amsterdam	12.12 1/2
Milan	89.5/16
Berlin	20.45
Stockholm	18.12
Copenhagen	18.14
Oslo	18.60
Vienna	24.60
Prague	184
Helsingfors	192 1/2
Lisbon	23.7/16
Athens	372 1/2
Bucharest	780
Rio	5.27/32
Buenos Aires	47.12/16
Bombay	1/5.19/32
Shanghai	2/5
Hong Kong	1/11 1/2
Canton	1/11 1/2
Silver (spot)	23
Silver (forward)	25.1/16

Mackintosh	\$194 nom.
Sincere	\$24 nom.
United Alabaster	\$10 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$111 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$5 sel.
Telephones	\$3.70 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; ne—sales nom—nominal.	

THE PLOTTINGS OF FENG YU HSIANG.

PLAYING OFF HANKOW AGAINST NANKING.

CHINA'S FINE POLITICAL DEMARCATIONS.

[BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.]

There are now at least five definitely clear political demarcations in China:

- 1.—The Ankuochun Government in Peking.
- 2.—The Nationalist Government in Nanking.
- 3.—The Anti-Communist Government in Hankow.
- 4.—The Feudal Authority of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang.
- 5.—The Szechuan-Yunnan-Kueichow Alliance being formed by Marshal Wu Pei Fu.

None of these political groups exercises complete authority within the territory which, for political and geographical reasons, it claims to control. Each has the serious problem of the repudiation of its authority by acts of the very officials which constitute it. Each is faced with the immediate danger of desertion by important military elements. Each has sapped the financial resources of its territory until the people cannot pay any more. Each believes that this month of August will bring it either a military victory which will remove the dangers of immediate disintegration or actual eclipse before some stronger military power.

Feng the Immediate Danger.

Each of these Governments or régimes or groups or howsoever one may designate them regards the other as a potential conqueror, but all of them look upon Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang as the immediate danger, as the factor which is scheming to achieve the destruction of all other groups in China—not by fighting them but by encompassing their suicides.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, the once-upon-a-time Christian General, the man who gained control of Peking through Moscow assistance, the leader who believes in rising to power through a ruthless extermination of friend and foe, has interjected himself into the political situation, after he permitted the Ankuochun forces in Honan to wear down the Hankow army. He came into Honan, not to rescue his allies in Hankow, who had been providing him with funds and arms, but to take that province from them. He called them to Chengchow where he got from them 30,000 rifles and told them to clear out of Honan. He then met Chiang Kai Shek and most of the Nanking Government at Hsuehchow, where he exacted \$2,000,000 a month from Chiang Kai Shek, on condition that he would assist Nanking against Hankow and the North. Yet, he did not raise his little finger when Sun Chuan Fang captured Hsuehchow, which struck a blow at Chiang Kai Shek's personal prestige. He did not do a thing when the Hankow armies began to march towards Nanking, when a word from him would have stopped this expedition. He, of course, wants a Hankow expedition against Nanking, because that will give him an excuse to enter Hankow and to occupy the Han Yang Arsenal. He wants Chiang Kai Shek to be defeated by Sun Chuan Fang, because that will give him one less obstacle in his Napoleonic ambitions.

Leaders in the Feng Faction.

The strength of the Christian General has been considerably exaggerated. He claims 300,000 troops, but only about ten per cent of those troops are really his. It is interesting to note that the two best generals of the First Kuomintang, Chiang Tze Chiang and Li Min Chung, are not leading troops, the former being a higher adviser and the latter, a delegate to Nanking. The only important leader actually with Feng is Lu Chung Lin, who fought for him at Tientsin and was ordered to retreat at the moment of apparent victory because his master could not stand the bloodshed.

Marshal Feng is also not very strong in political agents. He has co-opted Mr. George Hsu Chien from the Hankow Government and Hsu Chien has again become a sober, anti-communist Christian, although it will be remembered that he was Comrade Borodin's principal agent in the organization and fulfilment of the January events in Hankow. Mr. H. H. Kung, a minor member of the Soong family, has also returned to the Christian fold and is with Marshal Feng, although his presence can only serve as a possible bridge between Loyang and whatever influence the Soongs still possess in Hankow. Mr. Kung, who is a Shansi man, has always

been very popular with foreigners, particularly with missionaries and the Mission Boards in America, and he may still be useful to the Christian General in this respect. Finally, Dr. C. T. Wang, who wandered off to Loyang. Dr. Wang was once an intimate friend of Marshal Feng's but he and Mr. Huang Fu, the present Mayor of Shanghai, competed for honour and Huang Fu was more successful. Dr. Wang should be very useful to the Christian General in handling the foreign Powers.

Ingenuous System of Bribery.

But the Christian General's strength lies in the fact that he is being financed by Nanking and Hankow, so that he does not have to worry about money. This money he is now using in bribing the acquired troops of both Governments. Nanking has a particularly large body of acquired troops, led mostly by Chihli Party men who, during the past three years, have been switching from Chi Hsieh Yuan to Sun Chuan Fang and from Sun Chuan Fang to Chiang Kai Shek. Hankow has a similar group of Chihli men who have switched from Wu Pei Fu to the Ankuochun and from the Ankuochun to Hankow, principally to Tang Seng Chi, with whom they were once associated in the Chihli Party.

These men are dissatisfied with the treatment they have received at the hands of either Hankow or Nanking.

Under Hankow, they suffered from the Communists and the Political Bureau and the interference with tax collections. The Russians made a valid effort to destroy feudalism and to centralize authority under the Government they controlled; therefore, they were always at variance with the acquired generals. Under Nanking, they have also been in difficulties, because General Chiang Kai Shek always kept them at the front, particularly the Hanchow front, where they were required to fight against their Northern kinsmen. No Northerners care to fight Northerners in the interests of Southern barbarians, as they look upon them—this becomes particularly unpleasant when the South-erners contain a large "Alo," that is Ningpo, leadership. Furthermore, although Nanking has used up considerable funds for military purposes, the acquired troops have now been without pay for some months and are growing restive. The result is that Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, who accepts \$2,000,000 a month from General Chiang Kai Shek, is using much of this money to bribe Chiang Kai Shek's acquired armies. His delegates are in every camp, but worse than that, they operate in Nanking and Shanghai under Chiang Kai Shek's very nose and Chiang is almost helpless, for to expel them would mean an open breach with Feng.

Hopes of Alliance with Sun Chuan Fang.

Finally, Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, the ally of both Hankow and Nanking, is busily engaged negotiating an alliance with Marshal Sun Chuan Fang in the hope that the latter will betray the Ankuochun and work with him. The offer made to Sun Chuan Fang is that he should return to Kiangsu, take possession of the Shanghai area, which will give Marshal Feng a freer hand in Shantung. This is a recognition of Marshal Sun's abilities, for all sides admit that even his defeats have been victories for the North, as he alone has delayed and hampered the Southern advance. Nevertheless, Sun Chuan Fang knows, as well as every body else, that Feng Yu Hsiang's intention is only to separate him from his allies and thus to leave him isolated and weak.

For a while, it looked as though the Christian General's intrigues might lead to victory for himself, for he intrigued beyond human endurance. Now, all sides are bitterly opposed to association with him; any alliance is conceivable which has, as its basis, his elimination from Chinese affairs. The fact that all sides are much weakened by the wear and tear and the cost of war, does not help him because the fear of his success throws men together who otherwise would not even send telegrams to each other. He intrigues and they all intrigue against him. Again, Feng Yu Hsiang is the most feared and hated leader in China—North China Daily News.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

EVIDENCE IN CASTLE PEAK CASE.

MUI TSAI STUBBORN UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

PASSAGE BETWEEN DOCTOR AND COUNSEL.

The trial of the Chinese charged with the murder of his *lit fu* wife as Castle Peak, on April 7th, was continued at the Supreme Court yesterday, before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. B. Wood) and a jury.

The Court was again filled throughout the day by Chinese interested in the case, and there were also a number of European spectators.

The *mui tsai* was cross-examined during the morning and early part of the afternoon, as was also Dr. J. E. Dovey, the Medical Officer in charge of the Kowloon Mortuary. During the afternoon police evidence was taken, and it is expected that the case for the Crown will be concluded to-day.

The allegation by the Crown is that prisoner strangled his wife, and the defence is that death was due to suicide by hanging.

In the course of cross-examination, Dr. J. E. Dovey was questioned by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (appearing for the defence) regarding his evidence in respect of the deep circular mark he had said was round the neck of the deceased woman, in a horizontal position and that the rope was knotted about half an inch below the thyroid cartilages.

Agree or Disagree.

Witness was asked if he agreed with the following passage which Mr. Jenkin quoted:—

"It is an error to suppose that a want of obliqueness in the impression left on the neck can afford any evidence in favour of the act being homicide."

Dr. Dovey: "I agree, but..."

His Lordship: "You either agree or disagree."

Witness said he desired to qualify that agreement with a statement—

His Lordship upheld that if he agreed but qualified it, he really disagreed. It was obvious to his mind that the statement was wrong.

Mr. Jenkin (to His Lordship): "Oh, you mean the statement that I read to Dr. Dovey is wrong?"

His Lordship: "I think so."

Mr. Jenkin: "I did not know that your Lordship had any medical qualifications. If that is your opinion I can quote authorities to convince you on the question."

There were smiles in Court and His Lordship intimated that he desired the matter to be treated seriously.

There was no further discussion on the point.

Mr. Jenkin asked His Lordship to make a note that he would not allow Dr. Dovey to agree to a statement with qualifications.

His Lordship said he was not attempting to infringe on the liberty of a witness but was looking at it from the point of view of logic.

Dr. Dovey was allowed to make his qualification, however, and said that statistics show in suicidal hanging it was extremely rare to have a circular mark round the neck below the level of the larynx.

Mr. Jenkin asked witness if he agreed that in hanging, wherever the knot was, in the front, back or side if the noose was a running one the resultant groove would be a horizontal one.

Witness disagreed and Mr. Jenkin said the point was a very important one.

Witness said a horizontal groove would occur only in cases of strangulation and commenced to amplify his answers by experiences, causing Mr. Jenkin to say "I have never met you before Dr. Dovey, and I want to assure you that this is no case of trying to bait you."

Witness said that he was giving his experiences as a medical man, Mr. Jenkin replying, "Which in the case of hanging is not."

Mr. Jenkin Questions the Mui Tsai.

The *mui tsai*, a very young and small girl, who did not look more than 8, was recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Jenkin. She was questioned at some length especially with regard to the quarrels between deceased and prisoner, and she spoke of neighbours preventing them from fighting each other. She said the deceased had often been beaten by the prisoner and under very close questioning stuck to her story.

His Lordship asked her to imitate the way in which prisoner assaulted the deceased, but she replied that she would not do so.

His Lordship decided to wait until she was in a more amenable mood.

Shown a piece of rope, the *mui tsai* said it was one prisoner used to tie up a bicycle in an out-house. He only used the machine occasionally. There was other rope in the house.

Questioned after the tiffin adjournment, the *mui tsai* said that deceased very seldom had her hair loose. In fact she never had it loose, except when she washed it, and she had not washed her hair for a long time before the date of the alleged murder.

The little girl was certain that when deceased's body was dug up, and she saw her, the hair was hanging down loose.

A brother of the deceased, named Lo Wai, a shoe worker, was next called and said that prisoner told him his (witness's) sister had gone off with a man named Tsoi Hong. Prisoner said he thought that was the man, because he found a pawn ticket in the house with this name on it. Prisoner also told him that deceased had tried to poison him with arsenic and then ran away.

Witness suggested that prisoner should notify her disappearance to the police, or offer a reward. To this prisoner replied that it would cost money, and that it would be a shameful thing.

Mr. Jenkin: "I put it to you that prisoner never informed you at any time that there had been any attempt upon his life by the wife by administering arsenic?"

Witness: "He told me that."

Police Evidence.

Acting Sub-Inspector Rozesky went into the witness-box and referred to the digging up of the body. He said the woman had a rope around her neck and around her abdomen.

In reply to Mr. Jenkin, witness said there was nothing unusual about the appearance of the woman, with the exception of the ropes. She was in a crouching position in the pit, and she wore ordinary clothing.

Mr. Jenkin: Was her hair up in a bun?

Witness: Yes.

Replying to Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy (who is appearing for the Crown) witness said he was quite sure that he noticed deceased's hair.

His Lordship pointed out that the *mui tsai* was present and saw the body, and she had already told the Court that the hair was loose and spreading over the front of her face. Would witness be prepared to say that that was not true?

Witness replied that he would not like to say so.

Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds was called and gave certain formal evidence.

Detective Inspector Lane, spoke of visiting the house at Castle Peak and seeing a rope with a knot in it hanging from one of the rafters.

Asked by Mr. Somerset Fitzroy as to what sort of person he would say tied that kind of knot, witness said that most likely it would be a sea-faring person who would make that kind of knot.

His Lordship: There is no suggestion that prisoner had sea-faring experience is there?

Mr. Fitzroy: None whatever, my Lord.

Witness continued his evidence, and said that nearly underneath the rope was a patch on the floor which seemed to be cleaner than the rest. Round this clean patch there were some dark brown stains which suggested at the time dried blood.

Overturned Stool.

On the stairs he noticed a splash of two marks of dark brown. Two boards with stains of this character were submitted to the Government Analyst, but he could not say what the stains were.

Witness said that the hanging rope was 11 feet long. The long end from the knot was 3 feet 2 inches and the short end 2 feet 10 inches. A European Sergeant tried the strength of the nail to which the rope was attached and it held him up, only slightly bending the nail. The deceased woman was 5 feet tall. The distance from the floor to the nail was 6 feet 10 inches. Witness also found an overturned stool lying on its side near the rope.

Witness also referred to another test carried out on a rope attached to the rafter, and said a Chinese detective held on to it. Witness cut the rope and it unravelled about four inches.

After further evidence, the case was adjourned until this morning, when Mr. Jenkin will cross-examine.

"OUR CABARET."

REVUE AT STAR THEATRE.

A POPULAR COMPANY.

Mr. Charles Chamier's Company, who style themselves "Our Cabaret," and who have been appearing with so much success at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, this week, have undoubtedly established themselves as one of the most popular variety shows of its kind that have visited the Colony, and we have had many good ones.

They have already presented "Cocktails" and "Snappy" and very snappy their programmes have been, full of vim and vigour.

Last night they presented a new revue and this proved to be just as commendable and enjoyable as the others. The company seem to have indeed a fine repertoire, for while the programmes are on the same lines to some extent, yet they each contain something fresh and highly diverting. As in the case of the previous shows, the programme last night was lengthy and well varied, and it is almost needless to remark that it was enjoyed.

The great charm of all the programmes has been the variety, with humour predominating, but also plenty of singing and some excellent jazz and dancing, in which the company is in great form. There is not a dull moment in the show from start to finish, and one regrets when the last curtain has fallen.

"Our Cabaret," the title of last night's show, is a medley of good things, and in all a delightful show, in a medley of good things, and in all a delightful show, deserving of the generous applause it received. As usual all the artists, who have previously been mentioned in these columns acquitted themselves with distinction, especially Mr. Charles Mason, a general favourite with the audience. He has been given a great reception on every appearance, and in like measure the other artists have been well received. The Vivienne sisters were again excellent, and were much applauded for their delightful and charming speciality dances.

"Our Cabaret" will again be on to-night, and to-morrow and Saturday there is "Tally Ho."

RUBBER AND MINING.

DIVIDENDS & QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on Rubber and Mining shares:—

Dividends.

Kuala Sidim, 10 per cent. Interim New Seadua, 7 per cent. Final (1927 per cent. for the year).

Murai Tin, 10 per cent. Final (20 per cent. for the year).

Quotations.

Allenby's 8 7/8
Ayer Panas 10 7/8
Glenelg 2 3/8
Jerams 1 1/8
Jimahs 2 3/8
Lunas 2 3/8
Pajama 2 3/8
Malaka Pindas 2 2/8
Kadans 4 0/8

Victoria, Canada, August 2nd.

The Aero Club of Victoria received a message from Tokyo saying that the Imperial Aviation Association of Japan is constructing a special airplane for a non-stop flight to Seattle.

The Japanese association plans to train special fliers for 6 months. The flight will be formally entered for the special prize of \$25,000 contributed by Seattle businessmen and held in escrow. The names of the fliers have not been announced nor has any information regarding the type of plane to be used, been given out publicly.—*Manila Times*.

AVIATION IN JAPAN.

FLIGHT TO SEATTLE PROJECTED.

There is to be an extraordinary cricket meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club this evening, at 5.30 for the purpose of discussing matters concerning proposed additions and improvements to the present premises.

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DISPUTE BETWEEN EXPORTER AND HOME
IMPORTER.

An action introducing interesting points in metal assay and in arbitration law and procedure was begun in the Summary Court, Hong Kong, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Philip Jacks) yesterday morning. A London firm, Messrs. John Batt & Co., Ltd., through local solicitors (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master), sued Messrs. Silva Netto & Co., exporters, of Hong Kong, for \$832, representing the equivalent of £25 8s. 4d., damages under an alleged breach of contract for the sale of 75 tons of Chinese antimony sulphide ore.

Mr. T. R. Andrews appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Leo d'Almada & Nephew, represented the defendants.

The facts of the case were that the ore was shipped on assay and certificate by a Hong Kong analyst that it was of the standard known as 50/55 per cent.; that is to say, that the antimony capable of being extracted from the ore was between 50 and 55 per cent. of the total weight of the ore. The shipment was resold by Messrs. Batt & Co. to a third party, Messrs. Hallet & Sons, who claimed an allowance on the ground that the ore contained an unduly large percentage of oxide, that it was antimony oxide ore, instead of antimony sulphide ore, as ordered.

Messrs. Batt & Co. notified Messrs. Silva Netto & Co. of this claim and the latter replied that they could not understand the complaint in view of the personal inspection by Mr. Silva Netto to ensure that the right ore was packed, and the certificate of the Hong Kong analyst that the ore assayed to the correct standard. (That this was so, it appeared, was agreed between the parties: the dispute turned entirely on the percentage of oxide present.) Cables were exchanged, and in the course of these Messrs. Silva Netto Co. suggested that, if an agreement could not be reached, the matter should go to arbitration: the terms of the contract provided for this, each party being entitled to appoint an arbitrator. The course suggested was adopted, but the arbitration took place between Messrs. Batt & Co. and their sub-purchasers, Messrs. Hallet & Sons, the arbitrator awarding the amount which Messrs. Batt & Co. now sought to recover from Messrs. Silva Netto & Co. Mr. Andrews submitted that, having suggested arbitration, Messrs. Silva Netto were in honour bound to accept the verdict if it went against Messrs. Batt & Co. and reimburse them. The two contracts—between Messrs. Silva Netto and Messrs. Batt & Co., and between Messrs. Batt & Co. and their sub-purchasers—were in the same terms.

Mr. Alabaster: We deny that. In regard to evidence for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Batt & Co., Mr. Andrews intimated that, in order to save the trouble and expense of a commission, he had asked the defence to agree to the correspondence, on which the plaintiff's case depended.

The Puisne Judge commented that this did not appear a very satisfactory way of presenting the case, as no opportunity was given for cross-examination. Mr. Andrews mentioned the difficulty of the plaintiffs being out of the Colony and said that, if his Lordship felt that he could not get to the root of the case without evidence he would ask for an adjournment to take evidence on commission.

Mr. Alabaster objected to an adjournment on the ground that the plaintiffs quite clearly thought that if the correspondence was admitted as it had been there was enough evidence in it to carry their case. They should either go on with the case as it stood, or submit to a non-suit. The defence claimed that there was enough in the correspondence to knock the plaintiff's case "sky-high."

The Judge informed Mr. Andrews that as the defence resisted an adjournment he must proceed with his case as it stood. Mr. Andrews proceeded to read the cables and correspondence between the parties, particularly a report by Mr. Kito, a London assayer, to the effect that examination of a crushed sample showed that the amount of antimony oxide present was much greater than might be supposed from the appearance of the ore in bulk. Other

statements in the documents were: "The shipment was rejected in consequence of a large proportion of oxide," and "it was ore containing so much oxide as to remove it from the category of good merchantable antimony sulphide." Mr. A. C. Franklin, analyst, of Hong Kong, declared that "the presence of any quantity of oxide would be due to oxidation arising from long exposure. . . . There was no appearance of admixture with ordinary oxide ores." Messrs. Hallet & Sons, on the other hand, in presenting their case to the Arbitrator, declared: "It is a mixed ore, with some bags of pure oxide amongst it."

Mineralogical Specimens.

With regard to this point Mr. Alabaster exhibited in Court various specimens of antimony ores, particularly a case loaned for the purposes of the case by Mr. Dovey, the Government Analyst, showing the progressive changes in antimony sulphide ore due to oxidation. A piece of antimony sulphide ore, part of the shipment in dispute, was also exhibited in contract with a piece of antimony oxide ore. The first was rough and greenish-grey in colour; the second smooth, shiny, and of a reddish hue.

The Judge remarked that presumably, if the ore in dispute contained too much oxide, its appearance would be changed.

Mr. Andrews replied that the expert said that when crushed it was found to contain much more oxide than its appearance would suggest.

The Judge: Is it sold on appearance?

Mr. Andrews: No, by assay, arrived at from samples. We do not complain of the metal content; that it was not a sulphide ore is the real dispute: it contained so much oxide ore that the trade cannot recognise it as a sulphide ore.

With regard to the arbitration proceedings, the Judge pointed out that Messrs. Silva Netto were not given an opportunity, as provided in the contract, of appointing an arbitrator.

Mr. Andrews suggested that the point did not arise as the arbitration was actually held between the purchaser and the sub-purchaser.

Another point of interest arose in this connection. Messrs. Batt & Co., in the arbitration proceedings, used arguments and made statements in defence of Messrs. Silva Netto's antimony shipment, but this did not stop them, Mr. Andrews submitted, from saying now that the ore was not a satisfactory shipment. The arbitrator overruled them and could therefore be prayed in aid in their claim against Messrs. Silva Netto for reimbursement.

Mr. Alabaster also gave details of the arbitration proceedings. Mr. W. K. Davey, a member of a firm in opposition to Messrs. Hallet & Sons, was agreed by both parties (i.e. Messrs. Batt and Messrs. Hallet) as sole arbitrator. The arbitrator wrote to Messrs. Batt saying that Messrs. Hallet had submitted samples which they declared were representative of bulk. Did Messrs. Batt agree to arbitration proceeding on these samples, or would they prefer a sample to be taken by an independent sampler? Messrs. Batt chose the latter alternative and an independent sample was taken accordingly. The award stated (after reciting the facts) that the arbitrator determined as follows:

"That the ore does not constitute a good delivery against the contract."

"That the allowance should be based on the difference in value at the time of purchase of the sulphide ore."

THE DEFENCE.

This completed the case for the plaintiffs. The time was 1 p.m., and the Judge was unable to continue the hearing the same afternoon.

Mr. Alabaster said that, in the opinion of the defence, these proceedings were so completely misconceived that, if the Judge was prepared to give up a few moments of the luncheon hour, he thought he could satisfy the Court that there was no case to answer.

The Judge agreed to continue the hearing.

In the writ, said Mr. Alabaster, the plaintiffs alleged breach of contract by the defendants, and produced an arbitration award. This, however, was an award upon an entirely different contract. The defendants' contract had never been submitted to arbitration: a different contract was so submitted.

The plaintiffs assumed that if the sub-contract was similar to the original contract, and the first purchaser had had to pay damages to the sub-contractor, the first purchaser could claim an indemnity from the original supplier. That was not so; not even if the clauses in the two contracts were identical. Certainly it was not so when they were different, and he would show that they were substantially different in this case. On this point Mr. Alabaster quoted *Pontifex v. Ford*, 12 Q.B.D., p. 162, afterwards approved in the Court of Appeal and *Speller v. The Bristol Steam Navigation Co.*, 12 Q.B.D., p. 86.

"Unless the contract absolutely incorporates the other," commented Mr. Alabaster, "it does not give the right of indemnity." Counsel also quoted a Judge as having remarked on this point: "You need a contract to indemnify."

"We come at once to the contract," continued Mr. Alabaster, "and we find that the two were entirely different. When Messrs. Hallet bought from Messrs. Batt they wanted something for a special purpose: that special purpose was not communicated to the suppliers. Damages could be claimed if it had been communicated, but not if no communication was made."

Mr. Alabaster also mentioned that in the price of re-sale Messrs. Batt & Co. were making an "enormous profit," buying for 283s. per ton and selling for 350s. per ton. Why were they getting a special price? Because Hallet's wanted the ore for a very particular and peculiar purpose. The correspondence showed that they wanted sulphide ore to "grade up" some oxide ore of which they happened to have a great deal on hand. Therefore, if they bought ore containing some oxide it would not suit them. "It is unsuitable for our buyers' needs," wrote Messrs. Batt & Co. But that was not to say it was unsuitable for the general market; it was only unsuitable for the special needs of their buyer. Messrs. Hallet made their special purpose one of the points in the arbitration and wrote in a submission to the Arbitrator, "Our only object in paying the high price we did was that we were very short of sulphide ore, which we required to enable us to work up a large quantity of oxide ore that we purchased at a much lower price."

Messrs. Batt & Co., in their submission to the Arbitrator, claimed that the antimony sulphide ore was "the usual merchantable quality," and was sold by them "primarily on antimony content." But the defendants sold solely on antimony content. The Arbitrator awarded an allowance having regard to the ore not being suited to the "special purpose." The case for the defence was that the award could not therefore bind the first supplier, the terms of whose contract were different. He submitted that the whole proceedings were misconceived and that he had no case to answer.

The Judge: Your case is that you supplied 50/55 per cent. antimony sulphide ore, that it admittedly came within those limits, and that it was of merchantable quality? Mr. Alabaster: Exactly. And that the other contents of the ore were dross, and of no importance in regard to its merchantable quality.

The case was adjourned for the Judge to consider the submission that there was no case to answer, on the understanding that, if he so decided, the parties would be notified and need not again appear in Court. If the proceedings are continued, local experts will be called for the defence.

NEW
VICTOR
RECORDS
TO-DAY

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

CHIANG'S POLITICAL
GRAVE.

KILLING TRADE BY OVER
TAXATION.

ALIENATING CHINESE AND
FOREIGNERS.

Chiang Kai Shek is digging his own political grave with his little Customs spade. The man is afflicted by acute taxitis, and his idea of good government is to kill the trade goose with liberal and poisonous increases in import duties. There is a touch of grim humour about his statement announcing tariff "reform." He says "To the legal 5 per cent. *ad valorem* they will add 17 per cent. on all ordinary imports, 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. on luxuries according to classification, and 57 per cent. on alcoholic liquors and tobacco products with an equivalent excise on articles manufactured in China."

Note that word "legal." It is an outright admission that the other taxes are illegal. As, indeed, they are. Chiang Kai Shek has no right in law or equity to the application of any tariff additions. He is not a representative government: merely a local dictatorship. He and his appointed representatives of the Nanking council hold no mandate from the people to alter international agreements, nor to flout China's obligations.

There is a clear understanding established at the Washington conference that the tariff of China would be reformed at a conference at which the foreign Powers affected would be represented. Now the idea of having governments present at China's tariff business conference was not, as some political sharps have tried to show, for the purpose of imposing any dictatorship upon this country's own affairs. The idea was to have counsellors at hand who could assist in the rearrangement of the tariff policy insofar as existing treaties were concerned. The sentiment behind that proposed conference was a sincere desire to frame an understanding that would give China fullest tariff satisfaction while safeguarding established rights of other nations.

Practical Effrontery.

For one district controller to presume to alter tariffs is bold effrontery of the most piratical order. If Nanking, Hankow, Chengchow, Taiyuanfu, Peking, to mention a few of the latest seats of government, are to act separately in revising China's tariff illegally, a state of political and business chaos, even greater than that existing to-day, is inevitable.

Customs rates are never locally arranged. California has no more control over Customs duties than Pennsylvania, their senators and representatives speak and act for them in the central government at Washington. The same is, other well ordered countries. Governments of China for a day or two, with limited jurisdiction may not tamper with a delicate matter of international agreements without wrecking trade.

Every high-handed increase of tariff duties by Chiang Kai Shek or any other district dictator must be opposed by the Chinese people and by foreign governments who have agreements with the Chinese people. The only thing that is holding China's head above water at the present moment is the little bit of trade now struggling through the treaty ports. If any more straws are added to the load the back of the trade camel will buckle.

The Dictator Speaks.

In an interview with an Anku-chun representative at Nanking, Chiang Kai Shek blandly remarked that "the time had gone by in China when national affairs in China could be settled at the whim of one person or a clique, and that the Nationalist government at Nanking was founded on the will of the people."

At Nanking and elsewhere in the domain of Chiang Kai Shek, the voice of the people has not been heard in the election of a government, nor in a popular appointment. Not only are national affairs being settled "at the whim of one person," but international business also.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMMUNIST SWAY
IN HUNAN.

TANG SENG CHI'S
COMPLAINTS.

ORDERS PROTECTION OF
FOREIGNERS.

It is difficult to say how much reliance should be placed on the apparent improvements of affairs in Central China. The facts available seem more hopeful, but the inferences that can be drawn from these facts are not very reassuring.

In Changsha the new Government was established about June 18th, and all the Labour Unions have been reorganized. General Tang Seng Chi has just paid a short visit to the city and there publicly stated that he did not belong to the Communist Party and that every effort was to be made to prevent the Unions again getting out of control of the Peasants' Department of the Kuomintang. He deplored the lack of trained leaders and efficient organization, made definite suggestions as to establishment of schools for the training of leaders to organize the various branches and by this means he hopes to avoid the repetition of what is known in official circles as the Changsha incident.

In an official proclamation, he ordered the protection of foreign interests in Hunan. Investigation of the looting of the A.P.C. building at Yiyang is to be made, the looted goods returned and the offenders punished.

The Short Haired Women.

On the other hand, public opinion does not seem to have entirely turned against Communism. A few weeks ago short-haired women were afraid of going out on the streets as the people cursed them as Communists; there is now no such danger. Also the Government has just issued an order forbidding the opening of any college or middle school next term. This may be a praiseworthy desire to prevent the congregation of large bodies of students in the towns, but since the Labour Unions are opposed to higher education, it may be in concurrence with their wishes.

Trade Still Bad.

The flood has retreated but trade has improved very little. The A.P.C. has despatched a representative and closed down their business. Russians were sent up to assist with the coolie work but they were not needed as the Changsha coolies were glad of the job. Shopkeepers are unwilling to take paper money, and hide their goods rather than sell them. Rice is about \$10 a picul, but is growing a little more plentiful with the prospect of the new harvest. The Hankow-Changsha train service runs irregularly, but Japanese boats are going up and down, though they experience considerable difficulties in dealing with cargo, owing to the Japanese boycott in Hankow. Some Christian work is going on. A few churches have held services all through the trouble and now an effort is being made to open those that were closed. People who were thought to be rich still find it necessary to change their houses frequently and to live in retirement. The prospects for the winter depend largely on the amount of new grain, much of which has undoubtedly been ruined by the flood.

Labourers' Control at Yiyang.

News comes from Yiyang, suggesting that the labourers start control the situation there. Many of the Mission buildings are occupied by the Labourers' Unions and some of the foreigners' houses have been looted, though in one case the damage may be attributed to personal spite against the owner, on the part of the Servants' Union.

heard in the election of a government, nor in a popular appointment. Not only are national affairs being settled "at the whim of one person," but international business also.

Effective means must be found for curbing the tax and tariff passions of the temporary administrators of Shanghai and Nanking.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S
STAR.

IS IT WANING?

OPINION IN CANTON.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Military preparations are still in progress in Canton to meet the feared "Red" invasion by way of Kiangsi and Hunan, provinces where followers of the Soviet Mission are still active. Comrades of the Third International are still active in the City and are endeavouring to create alarm and disturbance. Two other attempted bomb throwings were reported last Tuesday.

During the last few days in Canton, more than 15 places have been raided, and some 25 people arrested for opposing the Nanking or Chiang Kai Shek regime. Opinion seems to be growing however that General Chiang Kai Shek will be relegated to the back ground sooner or later and that General Li Tsai Hsin will withdraw his support from him. That General Chiang will not be considered important in the Chinese political muddle after next Christmas is a prediction, which many think likely to be fulfilled. It is said that no Chinese militarist starting from the South without foreign aid can remain in power long. General Chang Tso Lin is still powerful, because of Japanese backing, but now Chiang has lost the support of the Russians, and it is considered that he will soon leave the centre of the stage.

If by the end of this week the employers of machinists in Canton will not increase the wages of their employees as demanded, there will be a general strike among the members of the Machinists' Union, which will involve all machine shops and factories in the City. It will be interesting to see how far the machinists will respect the recent Kuomintang order forbidding strikes in public utility companies such as electric light, water, and railway companies.

The new convoy system for shipping devised by the shipowners themselves independent of the Kuomintang Administration for mutual assistance and common defence in Canton waters will be inaugurated on or about September 1st next, according to present arrangements.

Japanese in Canton are not worrying much over the threatened anti-Japanese boycott. While Chinese importers are being denied the privilege of ordering coal and other articles from Japan by the anti-Japanese Boycott Committee, the Japanese merchants have simply stepped in and ordered more for themselves to supply the Chinese.

To promote the use of native coal, the Kuomintang intends to abolish all the surtaxes on this article in Canton, leaving only the regular tax of \$93.30 on every 30 tons produced.

Mr. Ching Tin Koo, a graduate of the University of California, a Cantonese, has been appointed by Nanking as Director-General of Customs. Mr. Ching has a big task before him if he is to carry out all the instructions of those demanding immediate Tariff Autonomy.

The street ward committees in Canton have decided to ignore the General Chamber of Commerce until the president of the Chamber, Mr. Chow Tien Pong, has resigned. According to a resolution of the committee, Mr. Chow did not forward the petition to Nanking as instructed, asking for the abolition of the luxury tax.

Since the abolition by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, then Generalissimo in Canton, of the Provincial and the District Assemblies several years ago, the only democratic institution left has been the *Min Tsen*, or people's volunteers, an organization of civilians trained and equipped as a supplement to local police and army. Now this system of local militia is to be abolished by the Kuomintang through the appointment of professional mercenary commanders at the head of *Min Tsen*. In the Yau Lim Circuit in Southern Kwangtung, Sun Pao Fan has been made commanding officer of the militia there.

"TUNG CHOW"
PIRACY RECALLED.DEATH OF CAPT. W.
MCINTOSH.WELL-KNOWN CHINA COAST
OFFICER.MEMBER OF SEA-FARING
FAMILY.

We are indebted to the *North China Daily News* for the following further particulars of the career of Captain William McIntosh, one of the best-known and most popular shipmasters on the China Coast whose death was announced recently in our columns, the news having been cabled from home. He retired from China in the early summer of last year, after being in the service of the China Navigation Company for 30 years.

Captain McIntosh was in command of the China Navigation Co.'s str. *Tungchow* when that vessel was pirated a few hours out of Weihaiwei on December 23rd, 1925, and his death last week is believed to be a direct aftermath of the wounds he received on the occasion of the piracy. It will be remembered that the *Tungchow*, which was on a voyage from Shanghai to Tientsin at the time the pirates attacked her, was taken to Bias Bay. Captain McIntosh was removed to hospital at Hong Kong, but despite the best surgical attention it became necessary to amputate his left leg, and he never wholly recovered from the operation.

He came to Shanghai in 1895 in the service of the China Navigation Co., and was appointed to his first command in 1902. Since then till the time of the *Tungchow* piracy he had been in charge of various vessels of the Company's fleet. He had been on the Tientsin run for many years, and was very popular among the travelling public, with whom he had a reputation for unfailing courtesy and efficiency. Before he took over the *Tungchow*, he had command of the *Fengtien*, another of the Tientsin boats and one which, like the *Tungchow*, has been on the run for many years.

He was in command of the str. *Yingchow* some years ago when that vessel broke her propeller shaft between Amoy and Manila, and it was owing to his fine seamanship that his ship was manoeuvred into a position where she could be picked up. He is stated to have been in command of a troopship during the war.

Captain McIntosh came of a seafaring family, his father having been chief engineer of the Douglas str. *Namoa* when that ill-fated ship was pirated, in one of the bloodiest affairs of modern times, south of Hong Kong in 1891. His grandfather is also believed to have been a seafaring man, and to have come to China in the early fifties or forties. Captain McIntosh himself was born in Glasgow in 1869. It is not known whether he has any near relatives living.

When he retired from service of the China Navigation Co. last year he was dealt with most generously by the Company in whose service he had received the disability which ultimately was to lead to his death.

A VINDICTIVE WOMAN?
ALLEGED TO HAVE HIT
CONSTABLE WITH A
CHOPPER.

When a Chinese woman was brought before Mr. R. B. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning on a charge of assaulting a Chinese constable with a chopper, the constable said that on the morning of the same day he arrested the woman for causing an obstruction, and in his opinion, the woman had assaulted him out of revenge.

According to the constable, he was passing house No. 33, Second Street, when his helmet was knocked off by a blow from behind. At the same time a woman hit him on the back of the head with a chopper. He seized hold of the woman and blew his whistle for assistance, and when two other constables arrived, they took the woman into custody.

The defendant was represented by Mr. D. McCallum, who asked for a remand. His Worship accordingly adjourned the case till to-morrow afternoon.

THE VEHICULAR
FERRY."IT WILL PAY HAND-
SOMELY."BUSINESS MAN'S DECIDED
VIEWS."LACK OF TRANSPORT SER-
VICE A DISGRACE TO
THE PORT."

A member of a well-known local firm expressed some very decided views yesterday to a *Daily Press* representative in favour of the proposal of the Government to open a vehicular ferry service between Hong Kong and the Peninsula. He said he thought the general opinion among business-men was that the absence of an adequate system of cross-harbour transport was a disgrace to one of the world's greatest ports.

"The limited docking facilities now possessed by Hong Kong make such a scheme absolutely necessary," he continued. "Singapore has extensive docks, and so have all other great ports. There are too many buoys here. If we cannot have docks, we should at any rate have a service that will enable us to unload our cargoes without paying for the privilege."

"There are no private piers at Kowloon, despite the fact that many firms do at least half their business on the mainland. To be forced to use lighters for every barrel or package is a heavy drag upon the resources of both large and small firms. Lighters and coolie hire adds about 25 per cent. to the cost of transporting goods to the mainland, heavily increasing the cost of living. If cargoes could be loaded straight into trucks from the ship's side and then taken to a specially constructed slipway like that at Liverpool, up which the lorries could run, a considerable saving would be effected."

"Loading charges from a steamer are about 25 cents a barrel or package into godown. For very small cargoes, such as an odd group of barrels or packages, the cost is much higher—about \$1.25 each."

"I am sure a private company could make a vehicular service pay and pay handsomely," he concluded.

"MONEY OR YOUR LIFE."

CASE OF THE INTIMIDATED
AMAH.

The case in which seven Chinese are alleged to have intimidated an amah at No. 58, Lower Lascar Road, was again before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. G. B. Haywood appeared for the defence and the complainant was represented by Mr. L. D. Turner.

According to the complainant, an amah employed on the premises, the seven defendants knocked at the door in the early hours of August 3rd. They shouted that unless the door was opened, she would be killed. She became frightened and admitted the defendants, whereupon she was seized by the No. 1 defendant, who demanded fifty dollars. She said that she had no money and the defendants assaulted her. She called out for help and in response to her cries four district watchmen came on the scene and arrested the men. Her story was corroborated by another woman also employed on the premises.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haywood, witnesses denied that the house was a sly brothel. The defendants had never been there before, neither have they gone there that night to smoke opium. She admitted that the house was formerly of bad repute, but since her master had taken the premises, it had never been so used. The four watchmen were not sleeping in the next cubicle, they came in answer to her cries for assistance.

The case was again adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

MORRISON HILL BLASTING
DANGER.FLYING ROCKS LANDED ON
HOUSE VERANDAH.

CONTRACTORS FINED \$50.

It was about two months ago that a huge piece of granite was blown into the air during a blasting operation at Morrison Hill Road and after travelling about 100 yards, hit and instantaneously killed a pedestrian. The jury at the inquest recommended that due precaution should be taken whenever blasting operations were taking place.

Apparently it is a difficult matter to carry out the jury's recommendation for yesterday, Messrs. Sang Lee, the contractors who are undertaking the Praya East Reclamation, were summoned before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy for failing to supply adequate coverings while a blasting is in operation, with the result that fragments of rock fell on the verandah of Revenue Officer Grimmitt's house.

A *fok* of the company said that the foreman was ill on that day, but as far as he could gather the substitute had taken the usual precaution of weighing the rocks down with boards. He said that fragments flew into Mr. Grimmitt's house because of the proximity of the house.

According to Sergeant McTernan, if the rock had been properly weighted down fragments would have shot upwards and not sideways as in this case.

The defendant firm pleaded "guilty," and the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50.

THE MIXING OF MORTAR.

LAZY COOLIE PROVES TOO
EXPENSIVE.BUILDING CONTRACTOR
FINED.

The mixing of mortar is a tricky job and requires a great deal of energy. A coolie who was too lazy to go and get the water needed to give it proper strength cost his employer \$100.

This story was told when Hing Woo, building contractor, was summoned before Mr. B. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday by the Building Authority for using defective mortar in the construction of a building in West Point.

The defendant was represented by Mr. W. D. Owen, who entered a plea of guilty and asked for leniency. According to the Building Authority's representative, the mortar used gave a strain of 4 lbs., whereas the proper strain should be 20 lbs.

The defendant said that his coolie was too lazy to go some distance to get the water and he had since been dismissed. Defendant also said that he had been in constructional work for seven years and had never been in trouble before.

The Magistrate said that he could not take a lenient view of the matter as it constituted a danger to the public. The building, he said, might collapse and cause disaster. Defendants were fined \$100.

On the application of the Building Authority's representative, his Worship made an order for the pulling down within 21 days of a wall built with the defective mortar.

PREVENTING CRUELTY TO
ANIMALS.

S.P.C.A. INSPECTORS BUSY.

S.P.C.A. inspectors last month, investigated, 1,802 crates of poultry, 1,237 pigs in transit on trucks, and 1,417 pigs in junks and on ferries.

They inspected no fewer than 3,553 crates of poultry in ships, 11,524 pigs in ships, and 2,801 head of cattle in ships and junks.

Inspections of premises included the markets, landing places, depots, pens, and bird shops.

During the month 12 dogs were taken to the dogs' home, one was claimed, four were sold, eight were destroyed, and one died.

COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY.

ALL RESERVOIRS FULL.

THIS YEARS HEAVY RAINFALL.

As might be expected the P.W.D. are able to report "Full supply in all Rider Main districts" during July, 1927. As regards the City and Hill District Water Works, Tytam, Tytam Byewash, Tytam, Intermediate, Tytam Tuk, Wong Nei Chung, and Pokfulam are level with overflow which, incidentally, they all were in July last year except Wong Nei Chung which was 2 ft. 11 in. below overflow level.

Storage In Millions And Decimals
Of Gallons.

	1926.	1927.
Tytam	334.80	334.80
Tytam Byewash	23.37	23.37
Tytam Intermediate	195.60	195.60
Tytam Tuk	1,419.00	1,419.00
Wong Nei Chung	28.63	30.34
Pokfulam	68.00	68.00
Total	2,114.73	2,114.41

The consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during last month was:

	1926.	1927.
Consumption	235.17	330.23
Estimated population 403,320	413,640	
Consumption per head per day	18.8	25.7

There was a constant supply in all rider main districts from July 1st to 8th inclusive. From 7th to 18th intermittent supply in all districts west of Garden Road. July 19th to 23rd the supply was seriously disorganised owing to damage to the supply mains in the Eastern and Western Districts.

From July 24th to 31st an intermittent supply to all rider main districts was maintained 1926.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

The following reservoirs were level with overflow both this and last July—Kowloon reservoir, Shek Lai Pui reservoir.

Storage In Millions And Decimals
Of Gallons.

	1926.	1927.
Kowloon Reservoir	332.50	332.50
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	99.44	100.30
Total	431.94	432.80

The consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during last months was:

	1926.	1927.
Consumption	80.24	106.46
Estimated population 156,040	181,080	
Consumption per head per day	19.6	21.3

There was full supply in all districts during July, 1926 and 1927. The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory. The total rainfall to July 31st was 72.18 inches compared with 68.70 inches last year.

CARRYING PASSENGERS
WITHOUT CERTI-
FICATES.EUROPEAN SKIPPER AND
OFFICERS FINED.

Saying that he would deal severely with cases of a similar nature in future, Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hote at the Marine Court yesterday imposed a fine of \$100 each on three European ship officers for carrying passengers into the Colony without a certificate.

The accused, Wm. Asbjornsen, master of the s.s. *Alexander Kiel*, was summoned for unlawfully arriving in the waters of the Colony on August 4th, with more than twelve passengers on board the said ship, not having complied with the provision of Section 10, Ordinance 10 of 1899.

The same charge was framed against the owners, Messrs. Wm. Asbjornsen, J. Thorbjornsen and B. Gaborlsen, who were the master, chief officer, and chief engineer respectively of the vessel.

The accused pleaded that they were not cognizant with the law. His Worship imposed a fine of \$100 against Mr. Wm. Asbjornsen in his capacity as skipper and another \$100 on each of the three as owners of the vessel, said that they were lucky to get off so lightly. They have laid themselves open to a fine of \$2,000, and that in future he would deal with such cases with a heavy hand.

NEW "ATLAS"
PRODUCTION

All the experience and skill which have created the supremacy of "Atlas" Shirts has been adopted in the production of the new season's goods. The same hardwearing qualities which has made this house famous—a clean-cut dressy appearance—with a profusion of unique designs which is a recognised feature of all "Atlas" Fabrics.

New Stocks in

Day Shirts—with soft, semi-stiff or stiff Collars
to match.Evening Shirts in the coat style, or pull over, with
stiff or pleated fronts.

Sole Agents

for

The Atlas Shirt Co.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters.



When ordering your supplies from the Grocers, don't forget to include 'BEAR BRAND MILK'

THE MILK IN THE TIN
WITH A NATURAL
FLAVOUR

Sole Agents:

A. B. MOULDER & CO., LTD.

3rd Floor, China Building. Tel. 381 G.
[A.B.]The Columbia
PORTABLEGramophone that
Challenges the
WORLD at any Price!Never such Tone.
Never such Value.Nett \$54.00
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Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE ST.

ELBSCHLOSS
BEER

THE IDEAL DRINK FOR THIS WEATHER

SOLE AGENTS:

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

Lubricants
SEELY MOTOR OIL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

APPLICATIONS for Admission to the above League must reach the Undersecretary by the 31st AUGUST accompanied by the Entrance Fee of TWENTY DOLLARS. No Club can be admitted to the League unless affiliated to the Hong Kong Football Association.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P.O. Box 133.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS for Admission to the above Association must reach the Undersecretary by the 31st AUGUST accompanied by the Entrance Fee of TWO DOLLARS. Newly affiliating Clubs ONE DOLLAR Entrance Fee Extra.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P.O. Box 233.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

REFEREES AFFILIATION.

APPLICATIONS from Qualified Referees for Affiliation to the above Association must reach the Undersecretary by the 31st AUGUST accompanied by the Annual Subscription of ONE DOLLAR.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P.O. Box 233.

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE BUSINESS OFFICES of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS have been REMOVED from 14, CHATER ROAD to

11, ICE HOUSE STREET,
(Corner of BATTERY PATH)
(Opposite NATIONAL CITY BANK or New York).

Telephone: C. 12.
Night: C. 4511.

PRINTING WORKS.

PERGIVAL STREET,
WANCHAI.
Telephone: C. 4511.

HONG KONG REALTY AND TRUST CO., LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES OF HONG KONG.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONG KONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Exchange Building (2nd Floor), Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 27th DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended on the 30th June, 1927, and re-electing Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, until SATURDAY, the 27th DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. F. V. RIBEIRO,
Acting Secretary,
Hong Kong, August 6th, 1927, [5167]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution of the General Managers of the Company made on the 9th INSTANT, A Call of \$1.00 Per Share has been made upon the Members of the Company Payable on or before the 12th DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, to the Company's Bankers, The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited, at 11, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, Dated this 11th day of May, 1927.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of EDWARD MENASHIR-JOSEPH, LATE OF SHANGHAI IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of the provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 2nd DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1927.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby Required to send their Claims to the Undersecretary on or before that Date.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1927.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
Princes Building,
Hong Kong.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

MONIES Up to \$120,000 are Available for Investment on 1st Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply: MESSRS. DEACONS,
Princes Buildings.
5124

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Apply: LINSTEAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDING. [4778]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, No. 47, in GRANVILLE ROAD, KOWLOON, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences. Three-roomed FLAT (Ground Floor) in No. 7, PRAT AVENUE, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences. Apply to:—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR,
51351
Phone: No. 721 C.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO-LET on 3rd Floor, 1A, CHATER ROAD. Moderate Rental. Apply—P.O. Box No. 611. [5108]

FOR SALE—As She lies at anchor FIVE, FULLY FURNISHED, Iron Hull "BEAMER" Built in England 1884. Length 134 feet, Breadth 25 feet, Depth 11 feet. Gross and Net Tonnage 375 tons. For full particulars and Orders to View apply ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY (S.C.), LTD. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [5204]

WANTED.—5/6 Roomed HOUSE. Lease. Mid-levels or near PEAK TRAM preferred.—Apply Box No. 5121, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5121]

TO LET.

OFFICES & GODOWN IN NEW BUILDING.

BEST SITUATION.

APPLY

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
5, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET

OFFICES

STEPHENS' BUILDING,

67/69, DES VOEUX ROAD

CENTRAL

AND

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD. [25]

STAR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

AT

9.30

THE NEW OUR CABARET

CHARLES CHAMBER'S
REVUE COMPANY OF TEN
LONDON ARTISTES

"OUR CABARET"

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES AND THE STAR THEATRE

PRICES: \$3, \$2 AND \$1.

Complete Change of Programme To-morrow Night.

INTIMATIONS.

ON

SPECIAL SHOW

The Toilet

Preparations

of

ELIZABETH ARDEN

LONDON.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONG KONG.

ROOMS.—Hong Kong, Kowloon single, double, Flats furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture. House \$20/30,000 wanted. Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on PEAK. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630.

TO LET.—No. 1, KELLET HOUSE, THE PEAK, Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences. Apply: MESSRS. DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [267]

BIRTHS.

NOBBS.—On August 2nd, at Shanghai, to HELEN, wife of ARTHUR E. NOBBS, a son.

RICE.—On August 2nd, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. FAIR, a son.

DEATH.

TENDAL.—On August 2nd, at Shanghai, of pneumonia, HOBAN MARTIN STENDAL, Norwegian able seaman, aged 21 years.

MARRIAGE.

HOLMES.—WOODCOCK.—On July 23rd, at Shanghai, ROSEMARY MARGARET WOODCOCK to Sgt. ROBERT HOLMES, R.A.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, August 11th, 1927.

THE WALL OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

An organised campaign is proceeding in England to force the Government to come to the aid of the agricultural industry which is passing through a period of depression. The National Farmers' Union is prosecuting this campaign supported by a section of the London Press. Although the word is never mentioned, what is wanted is some measure of Protection. But, of course, this is absolutely impossible in the present Parliament owing to the pledges which the Government made at the General Election. Theoretically there may be a just claim for including agriculture in the Safeguarding of Industries Act.

Like some other industries it is not prosperous. But as it means taxing imported foodstuffs obviously there is no party in the State which could carry such a policy, and it is, therefore, only crying for the moon to ask for its adoption. What will happen after the next General Election remains to be seen, but it is tolerably certain that neither the Liberal party nor the Labour party will touch the subject.

What then have agriculturists to gain by allowing themselves to be talked out of reason by politicians and others with axes to grind? The short answer is nothing, or next to nothing. These doubtful friends of the farmers are painting the countryside in sombre colours, although not so long ago they were as vocal against the demands of the agriculturists for Government assistance as they are to-day over their difficulties. From the Liberals, agriculturists, it is true, are promised the Lloyd George "landamnation" stunt as his land policy is sarcastically called—a policy which he borrowed without acknowledgment from the Socialists—which expert opinion has condemned as economically unsound. From the Socialists, agriculturists are promised farm Soviets and land nationalisation. Farms would be managed under an elaborate system of committees appointed partly by the State and partly by County Councils, with the farmer taking his orders from officials.

In the circumstances for farmers to "go Liberal" or "go Socialists" at the next General Election would indeed be to cut off their noses to spite their faces—an operation which we do not believe they are likely to undertake at the bidding of the stout Press, whose ostensible Conservatism takes the form of belittling all that the Conservative Government have done. Items provided in this year's Budget include: Sugar Beet Subsidy \$4,000,000; agricultural education \$400,000; research \$365,000; live stock improvement \$26,000; animal diseases \$182,000; small holdings \$263,000; drainage \$100,000; and miscellaneous services \$106,000. These figures make a total of \$28,692,000, with a grant of \$3,800,000 in respect of agricultural rates and other incidental moneys there is a grand total of nearly \$32,500,000 provided by the State for the agricultural industry, apart altogether from the sums spent in relief of rates for maintaining rural roads—money spent almost wholly for the benefit of the farmer.

It is fairly obvious that, as Protection is out of the question, the farmers in Great Britain have received as much from the Government as they are likely to get. In spite of the attempts that are being made to represent them as deserving of special consideration the general opinion in the country is that they have already done very well indeed. The impressive totals given above represent sums that come out of the taxpayers' pockets; in other words, the bulk of the money is provided by townsfolk. If farmers are wise they will cease from hankering after doles from the Government, and do so many other hard-pressed industries have already done—rely upon their own exertions, work hard, and look forward with courage for better times.

A Chinese woman living at No. 17, Saitao, Kowloon City, was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital suffering from injuries to her chest caused by accidentally falling into the hold of the junk lying alongside the Kowloon City ferry wharf.

From the torchlight Tattoo held on the Race Course at Shanghai on June 3rd and 4th, the handsome profit of \$21,425.61 was realized. This has been equally divided between the General Officer Commanding (for the benefit of the troops) and the Union Jack Club.

Bitten by a "chow" dog in the arm and chest, a Chinese was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital from Shanghai Street, Yaumatei. The dog was not captured.

The theft is reported from No. 29, Caine Road, some time between the 1st and 5th instant, of a pair of gold and platinum earrings set with diamonds, worth \$200.

To-day, Thursday, August 11th, being the Anniversary of the Constitution of Weimar, the Consul for Germany will hold a reception at his residence, 115, The Peak, from 11.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. The Consulate will be closed for the transaction of public business on that day.

The body of a Japanese named M. Sado (24) residing at No. 51, Praya East, was on Tuesday night removed to the public mortuary by the Wanchai police. The man was found dead on the side channel outside his house, and had apparently committed suicide by jumping from the third floor verandah.

The Chinese Postal authorities recently declared they would no longer accept copies of the North China Daily News for transmission on account of our Shanghai contemporary's outspoken comment on Chinese methods and manners. They seem to have thought better of that somewhat childish decision and a patch of copies of that paper recently came to hand.

Part of the verandah of 74, Connaught Road West, first floor, collapsed last Monday morning. It is learned that shortly before the mishap an Indian constable was passing underneath, and when he saw that some plaster was falling he immediately ran up to the first floor of the house and warned the occupants that the verandah was going to fall.

After ignoring the repeated warnings of the Sanitary Department to abate a nuisance by destroying mosquito larvae at the rear of Kwong Man Loong Cracker Factory, at Ma Tau Wa, the manager was summoned by Inspector Kerrison, before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday morning, for failing to comply with the Sanitary Department notifications. A fine of \$30 was imposed.

Among passengers arriving yesterday by the s.s. *Talamba*, from Calcutta and Singapore, were: Mrs. and Miss Daziel and Master Daziel, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lake and Mr. and Mrs. Day; and passengers arriving by the s.s. *Honan Maru* from Keelung and Swatow, included Mr. C. B. Chamberlain (the American Consul at Swatow). The *Honan Maru* sails for Keelung again, via Swatow and Amoy on Sunday at 2 p.m.

Among passengers arriving by the s.s. *Honan Maru* from Keelung and Swatow yesterday was the Rev. W. T. Featherstone (Headmaster of the Diocesan Boys' School), and Mr. Evan Stewart (of St. Paul's College). They have been to Formosa, in company with Capt. E. Jacob Larcombe, to spend about a week on the hills of that island. They climbed Mount Morrison, which is 13,075 feet high, or two hundred feet higher than Fuji. The trip was altogether successful, and a very wonderful view was obtained from Mount Morrison. A Parson, Guardians and Old Boys' Dinner in connection with the Diocesan Boys' School was held at Taikoku, the capital of Formosa.

For an attempt to evade payment of duty on Chinese wine two members of the crew of the R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* were charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, before Mr. W. Schofield, with being in possession of dutiable liquor. Revenue Officer Luanigan said that defendants made a deliberate attempt to evade the payment of duty, and were seen to take small quantities in a sampan shortly after the arrival of the *Empress of Russia* in Hong Kong on Tuesday. They should have taken the spirit to the Revenue Office for payment of duty, but instead the defendants admitted they were taking the wine to Yaumatei. One defendant, who had less than a gallon of the liquor, was fined \$18, while the other man, who had more than a gallon had to pay \$25.

TRAIN DERAILED NEAR KOWLOON STATION.

NO INJURIES INCURRED.

NORMAL SERVICE.

The rear coaches of the express train from Canton were derailed on Tuesday evening shortly before arriving at Kowloon Station. Speed had been reduced to five miles an hour at Holt's Wharf crossing and while rounding the curves to enter the station the fifth coach ran one bogie off the rails and the sixth two bogies. As a consequence the couplings between the fourth and fifth and the six and seventh coaches parted and in so doing automatically applied the Westinghouse brakes, and the train drew up. There was a natural anxiety among the passengers but, as neither of the derailed coaches was overturned, little inconvenience was experienced and there were no injuries. The passengers alighted and walked the short distance to the station. The fifth coach travelled far enough after the accident to crash into a signal post, which was badly bent and several sleepers were torn up. The damage was, however, quickly repaired but the down line was temporarily blocked at the scene of the accident and trains stopped short there yesterday. The up service was in no way interfered with and all damage has now been made good.

LEFT HONG KONG.

PASSENGERS ON THE "PRESIDENT PIERCE."

The s.s. *President Pierce* left here for Seattle via ports yesterday, and among the passengers on board were the following:—

Captain H. W. Chandler, formerly in command of the *Imperial S.N. Co's Kumsang*, going to Victoria on furlough.

Mr. F. Macdonald, prominent in legal circles in Sydney, Australia, making a tour of the world.

Mr. Lim Chong Pang, Chinese rubber planter in the F.M.S., making a round the world tour, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Harry M. Chang, business man in Honolulu, Hawaii, returning after a visit to China. Will stopover at Shanghai and connect with the *President Jackson*.

Rev. and Mrs. Howard Campbell, missionary workers from Bangkok, Siam, returning to the United States on vacation.

Mr. Mah Gore, Chinese Agent of the American Mail Line in Vancouver, B.C., returning to that City after a sojourn in China.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Morris, booked through to the United States, will stopover for a short time in Shanghai. Mr. Morris is connected with the Celite Products Co.

Mr. W. Turner, going to Shanghai: Connected with *Reuters, Ltd.* Lieut. A. U. Hackett, P.M., attached to the British Army in Hong Kong, making a short trip to Yokohama.

WEATHER REPORT.

MORE SHOWERS EXPECTED.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.45 p.m., stated:—

The typhoon is now in the vicinity of Vladivostok, moving N.N.E. LOCAL FORECAST:—South or variable winds, moderate to light, cloudy, showery.

Following a police raid on a house at No. 349, Des Voeux Road West, on Tuesday, a Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday morning with being in possession of 163 *po pin* lottery tickets and with running a gambling house. Sergeant Whant said he believed it was a large concern which the police had closed down as a result of the raid. On learning that bail had been put up by the defendant to the amount of \$250, his Worship inflicted a fine of \$100 on each charge.

The manager of a Chinese eating house at No. 447, Queen's Road West, was yesterday morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell with keeping his doors open for business at 1.10 a.m., contrary to the provisions of his licence. He pleaded "guilty" and was fined \$10. The manager of another eating house at No. 472, Queen's Road West, admitted a similar offence at the same time and date as in the previous case. As this man had had three previous convictions for similar offence, he was fined \$25.

HOT RECEPTION FOR NIGHT INTRUDER.

A SHANGHAI INCIDENT.

CHINESE JUDGE ON RIGHT TO FIRE.

Tsiang Foh Ling, a coolie, was charged in the Provisional Court, Shanghai, last week, with being found in the enclosed premises of Frank's Grill, 1-2, Miller Road, at 3.30 a.m. on April 17th, for an unlawful purpose.

Det. Inspector Schmidt said that, on the morning in question, the complainant, Mr. F. Fernandez, was awakened by a noise in his room. He switched on the light and saw accused standing near his safe. Accused made a movement towards him so, not knowing if he was armed, complainant fired several shots at the intruder. The other guests of the house came in and accused was arrested. Accused had been wounded in several places and was sent to the Police Hospital, where he had been under treatment since. He admitted having climbed a telephone standard to complainant's bedroom verandah and entered through an open door. He was not armed at the time but complainant did not know this.

Complainant corroborated this statement and said that, when he saw accused, he pulled out his pistol and fired five shots at him. Accused did not fall after the first shot and he tried to escape, so witness fired at him again, missing twice. Altogether five shots were fired in less than a minute.

Right To Only One Shot!

Judge Ling (with whom sat Mr. Hasegawa, Senior Consul's Deputy) said that complainant had no right to fire at accused after the first shot and after accused had tried to run away. Complainant was not then firing in self-defence.

Accused said that he had been playing mah-jongg and it was too late to go home because of the curfew so he tried to find an empty house in which to sleep. He saw a pair of pants on complainant's verandah so he climbed up with the intention of stealing them. After he got on to the verandah, he was shot by the foreigner.

Robberies And Murders Taking Place Daily.

Det. Inspector Schmidt said that, during April, the times were very abnormal and robberies and murders were committed almost daily, so complainant had some excuse for firing. The shots were fired in rapid succession. Even after he was shot, accused struggled so hard that it took several foreigners to overpower him.

Accused was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

THE "TAIMING" INCIDENT.

VESSELS NOT STOPPING AT DOSING.

Boats arriving yesterday from Wuchow area brought further details with regard to the folding up of the *Taiming* at Dosing on an alleged charge of smuggling salt.

It appears that the newly-appointed inspectors boarded the *Taiming* and went so far as to throw all the salt they found overboard. There was a strong protest by the crew, and subsequently the cook was arrested, as related yesterday. H.M.S. *Moth* arrived at Dosing on Monday morning when the arrested man was eventually released.

H.M.S. *Moth* is still at Dosing, according to steamers arriving here, and vessels are not stopping at Dosing but clearing from Wuchow direct.

CRUEL AND LAZY.

Two Chinese were yesterday morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy with cruelty to 24 chickens by crowding them in to a small crate large enough to contain only 20 fowls. Inspector Macdonald said that some of the chickens were crunched on the backs of others. The defendants had two empty crates in their hands, but were too lazy to transfer the fowls. A fine of \$10 was imposed on the man who admitted responsibility; the other being discharged.

CANTON ASKED TO DESPATCH TROOPS TO KWANGTUNG-KIANGSI BORDER.

TO INTERCEPT DEFEATED "RED" TROOPS FROM KIANGSI'S CAPITAL.

HANKOW INSTITUTES A "PARTY-CLEARING COMMISSION."

JAPANESE MINISTER HEARS DR. C. C. WU ON NANKING'S CUSTOMS POLICY.

Nanchang, Kiangsi's capital, has changed hands of late as the result of what no doubt was heavy fighting. The "Red" troops were ejected from the city, and the anti-Reds are now in possession.

Meanwhile, the defeated are reported to be making their way to the frontier of Kiangsi and Kwangtung.

Canton has been notified, and the military authorities advised to send troops northwards with a view to intercepting the "Reds."

The meeting at Nanking between the Japanese Minister and Nanking's Foreign Minister seems to have been rather a one-sided affair, for though Dr. C. C. Wu set forth the Nanking Government's reasons for adopting their present policy regarding the Chinese Customs service the Japanese Minister said not a word in reply. That is what seems to be conveyed in one of the vernacular telegrams to hand. "Also, probably," the Japanese may have concluded that the time for mere words is over and that the time for action is at hand.

A NEW HANKOW INSTITUTION.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 10th.

Following the step taken by the Nanking Government, the Hankow leaders are organizing a so-called "Party Clearing Commission," whose object is to clear out all Communist influence from the Government and the Kuomintang. All government officials, departmental staffs and Kuomintang members are required to register their names. If anyone is discovered or suspected to be inclined to the Communist Party, he must give notice in the Press acknowledging that he is willing to sever connection with it, or he will be considered as a counter-revolutionary and banished.

The Hankowites under General Chang Fat Kui, after capturing Nanchang, are chasing the enemy to the south of Nanchang. At the same time General Tang Seng Chi has telegraphed to General Li Chai Hain at Canton to despatch troops to the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border or further north to intercept the defeated troops.

NORTHERNERS' ADVANCE.

NANKING UNEASY.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

NANKING, August 9th.

It is reliably reported that the Northerners have occupied Pengpu. There is an atmosphere of unrest in civil and military circles. Numbers of wounded have returned from North.

Shanghai—Nothing to report. Other Yangtze Ports—Nothing to report.

TROOPS AT LAOHOKOW MUTINY.

SOLDIERS LOOT HAN RIVER TOWN.

THREATEN TO BURN AND DESTROY ENTIRE CITY.

FANCHENG, July 25th.

Towns and cities along the Han River—especially those situated on the Upper Han—have been more or less frequently disturbed either by bandits or by undisciplined soldiers, or by both; but Siangyang, Fancheng and Laohokow remained safe, though at times considerably terrified, in the midst of trouble and turmoil. Alas! Laohokow's poor turn has come at last. It was at about 11 o'clock at night on July 17th when two signal shots were fired.

The signal shots sounded somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Tung Ping Lou city gate and the Shui Hsi Men city gate which are not far away. Instantly, responsive shots followed. In about five minutes, more shots were fired without cease for about half an hour. At about 12.30 midnight, the redness of the sky indicated the burning of houses. Four large shops—a hardware shop, a sundry goods shop, a piece-goods shop, and a satin cloth shop on the West Kai—have been set on fire by the mutineers.

(Continued on next Column.)

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT VANCOUVER.

THREE PROMINENT CHINESE NATIONALISTS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VANCOUVER, August 10th.

Three prominent local Chinese Nationalists were killed in a shooting affray at a Chinese newspaper office here. The affair is believed to have political significance.

MOSCOW SOVIET'S LONG SESSION.

TROTSKY AND ZINOVIEFF WARNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, August 10th.

According to an official agency, the twelve days' plenary session of the Central Control Committee of the Communist Party has ended with the restoration of unity, following a declaration by the leader of the Opposition renouncing a number of their views.

The meeting resolved to withdraw the question of the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinovieff, but reprimanded and warned them.

SHANGHAI A "CHOLERA-INFECTED PORT."

DECLARATION OF YOKOHAMA HARBOUR AUTHORITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, August 10th.

As the result of cholera patient having been found aboard a boat from Shanghai the Harbour Authorities at Yokohama have declared Shanghai a cholera infected port. Consequently, all vessels arriving from there will be subject to quarantine inspection.

JAPANESE BISHOP WILL BE CONSECRATED BY THE POPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, August 9th.

The Pope has appointed Genaro Rapisarda, of Hakodate, to be Bishop of Nagasaki. He is the first Japanese to be Bishop.

KUOMINTANG SCHOOL IN SHANGHAI.

PARTY WORKERS' TWO MONTHS' COURSE.

TO REPLACE COMMUNIST PROPAGANDISTS.

An interesting school at the edge of the French Concession, is that presided over by General Pan I Tze, who is also connected with the Military Headquarters at Lungshu. This school exists to train Kuomintang Party workers, such as secretaries of party locals, labour unions, students, etc.

The course lasts only two months, but most of the 450 students have studied in colleges and middle schools previous to admission to the school.

There are men and women students, all wearing the same uniform, so that it is difficult to tell them apart when they are drilling. The course of study is highly specialized and includes the social and political sciences, the history of the Kuomintang party, the history of the work and the history of the Kuomintang party. The students have to submit to iron discipline. They live in the school which has spacious dormitories and drill grounds. The place is kept spotlessly clean and the students have to take care of the rooms themselves. They are required to rise at 8 a.m. and to go through military drill in uniform every morning. The purpose of this drill is not only to maintain the discipline of the school, but to prepare the students for military conditions, so that they can march along with the armies at the front, should they be assigned to party work among the soldiers. Men or women of special ability are kept at the school for longer periods for special training.

General Pan I Tze explained that previous to the founding of his school most of the party workers were Communists and that in this way, the Communists gained ascendancy over the Kuomintang. As the Communists have now been driven out of the party, it is necessary to develop other workers who can take their place but who will be opposed to Communism. The main purpose of the school then is to train anti-Communist Kuomintang party workers.

TEXAS TO HONG KONG BY AIR.

FIRST LAP STARTED.

G.\$60,000 OFFERED FOR SUCCESS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

DALLAS TEXAS, August 10th.

Captain Erwin has started for San Francisco on the first lap of his attempted flight to Hong Kong, competing for the G.\$35,000 prize offered by Mr. Dole, pine-apple merchant, and G.\$25,000 offered by Mr. W. E. Easterwood.

If he reaches Hong Kong, he intends to continue his world flight. Erwin originally intended to take his bride, aged 20, but Mr. Dole stipulated that nobody could participate under 21.

BRITAIN'S NEW SEAPLANES.

TO COMPETE FOR THE SCHNEIDER CUP.

R.A.F. OFFICERS TO ACT AS PILOTS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 9th.

Press representatives were allowed to see to-day, at Calshot Air Station, two of the seaplanes which will attempt to win for Great Britain the Schneider Cup, at Venice, in September.

These seaplanes were the super-Marine Napier and Gloster Napier Fourth.

Great precautions have been taken to ensure secrecy regarding these racing machines, and neither their speed nor technical details are divulged by the correspondents. They are, however, the fastest that have ever been built in this country, and it is believed that Great Britain has a splendid chance of winning the Schneider Cup. Last year the speed of the Italian winning machine was 246 miles an hour, and those of the two British planes are declared to be much swifter.

A feature of the machines is the twelve-cylinder Napier engine, which is stated to be the last word in mechanical perfection. The engines are amazingly compact and light, though they develop astonishing power.

In the contest for the Schneider Cup, Britain has never before been represented by Service officers, but this time six officers of the Royal Air Force will go out to Italy to act as pilots. They will be accompanied by 27 mechanics of the Air Force, in addition to mechanics from the aeroplane firms.

Air Vice-Marshal Scarlett will be in command.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL CONFERENCE.

BEING HELD AT LAUSANNE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LAUSANNE, August 10th.

According to indications obtainable at the Ecclesiastical Conference on Faith and Order, meeting here, the strongest appeal for unity, so far has come from missions in China, Japan and India, where national Christian churches are against European and American denominationalism.

SIR GEORGE LEWIS' TRAGIC DEATH.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 9th.

Sir George Lewis, who met his death tragically on the railway (on falling from the balustrade of his hotel just as an express train approached)—at Territo, Switzerland, was one of the most notable figures in the London legal world. He was head of the firm of solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, which was built up by his father, Sir George Lewis. Like his father, he was employed in many causes, and was guardian of the secrets told to him by many famous people. He maintained, however, the tradition successfully developed by his father of being confidential adviser to clients in trouble and legal expert. His best achievements were probably in cases which never reached court and of which no one but those concerned ever heard anything.

THE LATE MAJ.-GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

LONDON PAPER'S TRIBUTE.

COMMENT ON U.S.A. AND THE PHILIPPINES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 10th.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a tribute to the late General Leonard Wood, as a great Colonial Administrator, whose task in some respects was more difficult than Lord Cromer's in Egypt, stresses the importance of American sovereignty in the Philippines and says that thoughtful Americans, recognising that the Chinese element there is becoming more important, as the migrants work while the Filipinos prefer leisure and while Japan, with a large surplus population, is not far away.

It is extremely convenient, with China in a state of chaos, for America politically and commercially to have a secure base in Manila within reach of Shanghai and Tientsin. The withdrawal of Americans from the Philippines, either now or in the near future, would very seriously weaken the position of the Western Powers in the Far East, and this complicate still further an extremely difficult situation.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.

With military honours, Major-General Leonard Wood was buried at Tall Knoll, Arlington. Mr. Kellogg represented President Coolidge.

U.S. COTTON.

BIG JUMP IN PRICES.

AN ACCUMULATION OF ORDERS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, August 9th.

Cotton futures, which advanced G.810 a bale yesterday, jumped G.85 more to-day in a scramble by the cotton trade to bear traders' buying orders, estimated at 100,000 bales, which accumulated yesterday during a period of inactivity in which the market was unable to rise.

Prices went up with a bound on the opening to-day, and the 20 cent line was crossed in the first hour of trading, after which the upward movement slowed, but the under-tone remained very strong, and the reaction from the top was moderate.

LATER.

Precipitate Decline. In the last few minutes trading, however, the market experienced a precipitate decline of over four dollars a bale, leaving the final prices about \$24 net higher. The violent setback is attributed to extensive profit-making.

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE WAR DEBT.

FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED IN LONDON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 9th.

An agreement for the settlement of the Serb-Croat-Slovene war debt to Great Britain was signed this morning, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene war debt, which amounts to approximately \$28,500,000, will be funded and repaid by 62 annuities of the following amounts: In 1927, \$150,000; in 1928, \$250,000; in 1929 to 1935, inclusive \$200,000 a year; in 1940 and 1941, \$400,000 a year; and in 1942 to 1948, inclusive, \$600,000 a year.

An agreement has also been reached for a settlement of the Serb-Croat-Slovene relief debt to Great Britain. The amount of this debt has been agreed at \$2,000,000, and it will be repaid in full, with interest at 6 per cent, over a period of 15 years. The total payment amounts to between \$100,000 and \$150,000 per annum, during the years 1927 to 1931, and thereafter will be approximately \$240,000 per annum for the years 1932 to 1941. Annuities in respect of the war debt have been scaled down during the years up to 1942 in order to take account of the Serb-Croat-Slovene liability for the relief debt.

SACCO & VANZETTI.

EVE OF THE EXECUTION.

ANOTHER RESPITE?

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CHICAGO, August 9th.

The Catholic church here in the centre of the parish inhabited by 150,000 Italians, has been bombed and the pillars and windows shattered.

The neighbourhood was previously flooded with handbills advertising a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting.

Judge Thayer and the Sentence.

DEDEHAM, Mass., August 9th.

Judge Thayer has refused to revoke the sentence of death on Sacco and Vanzetti, or stay the execution, which takes place to-morrow.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

U.S. Embassy in London.

LONDON, August 9th.

A night-long vigil outside the American Embassy to-morrow night has been organised by demonstrators against the sentences on Sacco and Vanzetti.

Similar eleven-hour protest meetings are being held all over Britain wherever there is a United States Consulate.

Rumanian's Quixotic Offer.

BUCHAREST, August 9th.

A disabled Rumanian soldier named Orangu called at the American Legation to offer his life in order to save Sacco.

A Practical Joke?

LONDON, August 9th.

Some alarm was caused to-day by the explosion of a bomb at Aldwych tube station, in London. The explosion took place at ten o'clock in the morning, but Aldwych station is one of the least busy stations of the metropolis, and was practically empty at the time. No-one was hurt, and beyond scratches on the walls and the shattering of some plaster, no damage was done.

At first it was thought the explosion was the work of sympathisers with Sacco and Vanzetti, the condemned Italian Communists, awaiting execution in America. Investigations, however, showed that the bomb was not of a destructive character. It was of the home-made kind, and consisted of an explosive substance in a mustard tin. The railway company regard the incident merely as a stupid practical joke.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Another Appeal.

BOSTON, August 9th.

Sacco and Vanzetti's counsel have filed an appeal against the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court denying the writ of error.

This is another effort by the defence to utilise the State Courts as much as possible before applying to the Federal Courts.

New York's "General Strike."

NEW YORK, August 10th.

The twenty-four hour general strike, as a Sacco-Vanzetti protest was as popular as the leaders predicted.

The Labourites and police respectively estimate the participants at 400,000 and 145,000.

The mass meeting arranged to be held at Union Square proved a very quiet affair, due to the presence of 1,000 uniformed police.

Similar precautions were taken at thirty radical halls, where the proceedings passed off without a break of undue enthusiasm.

Dynamite Time Bomb At Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 10th.

A tramp heard a ticking sound in a dilapidated building adjoining a branch Post Office and informed the police, who discovered a dynamite time bomb.

Lively Demonstration.

Led by a pretty bobbed school girl of 18, a crowd of 4,000 Sacco-Vanzetti sympathisers, alternately roaring "Third International," and mob the police, who resorted to tear gas bombs and revolvers; 67 men and 4 women, including the leader, were arrested.

Motor cars were smashed and windows broken.

Swedish Government's Refusal.

STOCKHOLM, August 10th.

The Government refused a request by a delegation to intervene with the United States Government to postpone the sentences.

(Continued on next Column.)

INDIA'S FLOODS.

CROPS DAMAGED OVER WIDE AREA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, August 10th.

It is reported that the flood in Gujarat damaged or destroyed 50 per cent of the cotton, 90 per cent of the tobacco and a large proportion of the food crops north of Broach. The probable loss of cotton at Gujarat and Kathiawar is 150,000 bales. Large cotton areas are reported to have been destroyed by abnormal floods in Lower Sind. Crops are flourishing elsewhere.

OBITUARY.

THE KING OF CAMBODIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 10th.

The Indo-Pacific Agency announces the death of King Sisowath of Cambodia.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 10th.

The death is announced of Poompenh Sisowath, King of Cambodia.

NEW AMERICAN CRUISERS.

A FRESH BUILDING PROGRAMME.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

RAPID CITY, August 9th.

President Coolidge has approved the building programme of the Navy Department's general board, which is officially described as "moderate."

The programme approved by Mr. Coolidge will involve probably the construction of 12 cruisers of 10,000 tons, armed with 8-inch guns, in addition to eight 10,000 ton cruisers already under construction.

Moderate and Adequate.

LATER.

Mr. Coolidge's approval of the naval programme, which it is intimated the President considers to be moderate and adequate for the nation's defence followed a conference with Mr. Wilbur, the Navy Secretary.

It is believed that "full speed ahead" has been ordered as regards the construction of eight additional cruisers sanctioned by Congress. The keels of two of these have already been laid, and it has been decided that the whole eight will be launched within three years, if ready.

Mr. Wilbur, in a statement, declares there will be no change of plan due to lack of agreement at Geneva.

New Respite Indicated.

BOSTON, August 10th.

A new respite is indicated by Governor Fuller's announcement that he is considering a defence plea for a stay of the execution. The Executive Council will sit on the 10th instead of the 11th inst., as it must advise on the respite if the Governor consents.

Fifty Arrests At Boston.

Fifty pickets, for parading in front of the State House in protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, were arrested.

On Furlough.

LONDON, August 10th.

Both approaches to the American Embassy in London are held by armed and uniformed police. The only occupant of the Embassy is an English caretaker, all the officials being on furlough.

Dynamite Explosion.

JOPLIN, MISSOURI, August 10th.

Six persons were injured, two houses demolished and scores of others unroofed by an explosion of dynamite at Miningtown Pitcher, Oklahoma.

The crime is attributed to sympathisers of Sacco-Vanzetti.

Bombs at Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, August 10th.

Two bombs exploded, one at the Palace of Justice, the other at the Railway Station of Velazcoarfield. There were no casualties.

At Amunzon.

ASUNCION, August 10th.

Traffic in the streets of the port was paralysed and a Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike organised newspapers were not published.

Happenings In Haiti.

SANTO DOMINGO, Haiti.

August 10th.

Armed forces are protecting the American Legation at Montevideo. An unexploded bomb was found in the centre of the city. The day's general strike was orderly. The trams are running but are strongly guarded by regulars. Newspapers are not being published.

TENNIS NOTES.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

The League issues have been definitely settled. The successful competitors are the redoubtable Chinese Recreation Club who have repeated their performance of last year by winning the "A," "B," and "C" Divisions. Two months ago, they became Champions of the "A" Division, without losing a match and on Saturday they beat the Club de Recreio in the Final of the "B" Division. In the "C" Division, they have beaten all the Clubs (the Talkoo Recreation Club scratched this match in their favour). The Shields will therefore continue to grace the premises of the victorious Club for another year and I feel sure that the local tennis community is unanimous that they are deserving winners.

Their performances are still fresh in the minds of followers of the game. They were the outstanding teams in the "A" and "C" Divisions and accounted for one opponent after another with constant success, but they met with stiff opposition in the "B" Division. The "B" team had, like the two others, been successful in all their matches until the very last in which they met the United Services Recreation Club who got together an extraordinarily strong team. The Chinese suffered a reverse and stood level in points with the Club de Recreio. The final match between the two resulted in the Chinese wrapping through by the skin of their teeth, the final score showing a win for them by the narrowest possible margin of one game.

The final match, which was played last Saturday, is likely to become one of the most memorable in the history of the League. Such close play has not been seen for a long time and the nearness of the scores made it intensely exciting for both players and spectators. The Chinese Recreation Club, who had previously won by 23 games in a League match, could not afford to give anything away and only won after the last set was decided. They led by one game at the end of the first round, two at the end of the second and eventually won by one game.

The run of play was as follows:—

1st Round:—
E. de Sousa and F. Ribeiro (Recreio) lost to Cheung Wing Kue and Lau Fook Ki 2-3
J. Silva and F. Remedios (Recreio) beat C. Choa and H. Lo 6-3
E. A. Noronha and C. Barretto (Recreio) beat Lau Man Ching and Lau Fook Ki 6-5

1st Round Total 16-17

2nd Round:—
E. de Sousa and F. Ribeiro beat C. Choa and H. Lo 6-5
J. Silva and F. Remedios beat Lau Man Ching and Lau Fook Ki 7-4
E. A. Noronha and C. Barretto lost to Cheung Wing Kue and Lau Fook Ki 3-8

2nd Round Total 16-17

Chinese R.C. led 34 games to 32.

3rd Round:—
E. de Sousa and F. Ribeiro beat Lau Man Ching and Lau Fook Ki 7-4
J. Silva and F. Remedios beat Cheung Wing Kue and Lau Fook Ki 6-5
E. A. Noronha and C. Barretto lost to C. Choa and H. Lo 4-7

3rd Round Total 17-18

Final Scores: Chinese R.C., 50 games; Club de Recreio, 49 games.

In the form shown the Chinese were not at their best. Cheung Wing Kue and Lau Fook Ki although far from being brilliant were mainly responsible for the victory of their side. Both played with tenacity of purpose and their contribution of 22 games was most helpful. C. Choa and H. Lo were disappointing. In Lau Fook Ki was also off-form and it was fortunate for the Chinese that Lau Man Ching, who recovered from illness two days before the match, played at his best. On the whole, it was a big surprise for the Chinese. The

WATER POLO.

K.O.S.B. BEAT V.R.C. "B" TEAM.

Two close matches were witnessed yesterday evening in the Water Polo League at the Victoria Recreation Club cumber.

In the first match the Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association "A" beat the Royal Navy by a solitary goal scored before half-time. The winners had the better of the game throughout, but were weak before the goal.

In the second match, the King's Own Scottish Borderers beat the Victoria Recreation Club "B" team by three goals to two. At half-time, the winners led by two to nil, but after changing over the "B" team improved and scored twice through Victor. Subsequently the K.O.S.B.'s added another goal and won the match.

The League will be continued next Monday.

SAIGON AND HAIPHONG.

It was stated in the *Daily Press* yesterday that the notice declaring Saigon and Haiphong infected with cholera had been withdrawn and that medical inspection of vessels from those ports had been discontinued. This gave rise to a wrong impression. The statement referred to Canton only and was based on a notification issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs at Canton. No similar withdrawal had been issued by the local Harbour Authorities and the inspection of vessels in Hong Kong therefore continues.

match was well fought out and it was the confidence and experience they possessed that brought them to ultimate victory.

The Portuguese deserve a great deal of credit for their splendid performance. Their defeat by one game should be a source of encouragement to them considering that all the members of the opposing side are seasoned exponents of the game. Silva and Remedios won all three sets and played brilliantly all throughout, and without any signs of nervousness. Sousa and Ribeiro rather disappointed their side by going down 2-5 in the first round. The latter appeared a little troubled at the start and took a long time to get settled. After the first set he struck his usual form and was hard to beat. Noronha and Barretto, the left handers, did well in winning one set and did much better than in the previous match in which they secured 11 games only.

Another match that had an important bearing on the League Table was played at Sookumpoo in the "A" Division between the Indian Recreation Club and the United Services Recreation Club. The result was a win for the former who have thereby placed themselves in the runners-up position. The record of the Indians since they joined the League in 1921 is very creditable. This is their sixth season, there being no competition in 1923, and they have twice winners and runners-up on the other occasions.

I was eagerly looking forward to the United Services with their strongest side on Saturday, and it would have been interesting to see how Lieut. Frowen & Co. would stand against one of the best sides in the Colony. The visitors, however, were a weak side whom the Indians beat. A precedent was established by the mutual agreement between two sides to play two pairs only, instead of three. The visitors had one player short, no substitute could be found and in preference to an offer of a walk over, the Indian representatives elected to play two pairs from each side.

The League competition is now over and it has been most interesting and successful season. Rivalry has been very keen and the number of close matches unusually large. In my opinion the 1927 season will go down on record as the most successful in the history of the League, so far.

Before concluding, I feel that I must express thanks to the various tennis players and Club representatives all of whom have been very obliging in giving me any information I desired. Their timely help, to say the least, has been very much appreciated.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

K.C.C. TEAM.

The following will represent the K.C.C. against the Haiphong Recreation Club "B" team on Saturday at 5 p.m. on Cravenhoe:—
C. H. Atkins and W. Woodward, P. M. Pinget and G. S. Ford, Geo. Lee and A. J. Kew.

COUNTY CRICKET.

RAIN SPOILS PLAY.

ONLY ONE COUNTY MATCH COMPLETED.

Another series of matches has been spoiled by the rain. Not a wicket was taken in the match between Derbyshire and Middlesex, which was very much up against it at the Oval. Gloucester beat Hampshire in fine style, Parker getting the wickets and Dipper the runs. Hammond seems a little quiescent now, but Reuter are, apparently, catching nothing under a century which is a pity for a fifty score on a bowler's wicket is always a fine performance. Both those teams, Hants and Gloucester, are low in the championship table and yet what a number of really first rate wicket takers they possess between them. Hampshire: the Hon. H. L. Tennyson, Mead, Newman, Kennedy, Brown, Livesay and Boyes. Gloucester: Hammond, Dipper, "Tiger" Smith, Parker and Bloodworth. Combined the two teams would put up a stout fight against "the Rest," which goes to show that cricket talent is well distributed at present. There is not a single county without at least one potential Test player. Even the lowly Worcester has Root, while for Somerset J. C. White continues to do really big things.

The best individual performances in the matches given below were:—

Batting.

Storer (Notts) 148
E. Tyldesley (Lancs) 135
Sandham (Surrey) 121
Duffell (Surrey) 100
Dipper (Gloucester) 100
Not out.

Bowling.

J. C. White (Somerset) 8 23
Parker (Gloucester) 3 for 32
Hipkin (Essex) 7 24
Allcott (New Zealand) 5 3

SUSSEX LEAD NORTHANTS.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 10th.

Playing Northants at Hastings, Sussex on batting first on a bowler's wicket could only score 143. It was sufficient, however, for a first innings lead the reply of the visitors being 153. In their second innings Sussex did better making 171 for only five wickets. Rain interfered with play.

Score:—
Sussex: 149 and 171 for 5 wickets.
Northants: 125.

YORKSHIRE v. LEICESTERSHIRE.

Washed Out.

Owing to rain very little progress could be made with this match at Sheffield. Yorkshire made 292 for 4 wickets but no individual scores are reported. The game does not count in the Championship.

Score:—
Yorkshire: 292 for 4 wickets.

LANCASHIRE v. KENT.

Lancashire playing Kent at Manchester made the big score of 331 for 7 wickets. E. Tyldesley scoring 133. Their capital performance did them less good than it deserved as owing to rain the match had then to be abandoned and both sides take four points.

Score:—
Lancashire: 331 for 7 wickets.

WORCESTER v. WARWICK.

Playing at Worcester, Warwickshire made 216 to which the home county replied with 139 for 3 wickets, when at this very interesting stage the game was abandoned.

Score:—
Warwickshire: 216.
Worcester: 139 for 3 wickets.

MIDDLESEX v. SURREY.

Oval Side Secure Big Advantage.

Meeting at the Oval the two London teams faced each other in the first of a series of matches which will be the last of the season. Surrey made 370 for five when Fender declared. Sandham made 121 and Duckett exactly the century. Both these players are in great form this year. Middlesex made a most disappointing reply being all out for 129.

Score:—
Surrey: 370 for 5 wickets.
Middlesex: 129.
(Continued on next column.)

AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS.

STARS COMING TO HONG KONG.

APPEARING AT V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

A special attraction at the next Night Fete at the Victoria Recreation Club will be the appearance of a number of first class Australian swimmers, who will be passing through the Colony on the way to Japan to compete at Tokyo.

The Fete was fixed for Saturday, August 20th, but has now been advanced by two days, and will be held on Thursday, August 18th. The Australians arrive by the *Tango Maru* on the 18th, and the ship is due to sail for Japan on the following day.

The Australians are Ernest Brown and Victor Moore, of New South Wales, and Reg. Grier and Tom Boast, of Queensland. With them is Mr. H. E. Kelly, who is acting as manager.

While the complete programme for the Fete has not yet been arranged, it is known that a series of matches will take place between the visitors and local swimmers in addition to the ordinary programme.

Another attraction will be of course, the two Championship events, namely the 100 yards Back Stroke Open Championship of the Colony, and the 100 yards Free Style, Championship for H.M. Forces.

As mentioned recently, it has been decided to forego the annual Aquatic meeting of the V.R.C. this year, and to decide the Championship events by two or three a time at the various Night Fetes. These will be the first two events.

FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

CANTON CONTINGENT LEAVES FOR NORTH.

The Canton contingent of Chinese athletes who are to participate in the Far Eastern Games at the Olympiad to be held at Shanghai this month, left for the Northern port yesterday on the s.s. *President Pierce*. The party comprises 13 girls and 14 boys.

In charge of the contingent are Messrs. F. C. Tong, W. K. Chung, Chung Kwok Man and M.S. Tsao.

FROM MANILA.

The Philippines Far Eastern Olympiad team, comprising 137 of the best athletic material in the Philippines, left Manila on Tuesday, and are due to arrive at Shanghai on Monday. They will then have 12 days in which to get used to the climate in the North and to get into trim again.

NOTTS v. DERBY.

Century By Storer.

Derbyshire had decidedly the best of their encounter with Notts, but rain stopped play. Batting first Derby made 374 for nine wickets when Mr. G. R. Jackson declared. This big total was largely due to an excellent innings of 148 by Storer, who is doing some very good things this season. Notts were by no means at their best and had lost 5 men for 110 when rain stopped play.

Score:—
Derby: 374 for 9.
Notts: 110 for 5 wickets.

GLOUCESTER BEAT HAMPSHIRE.

SHIRE.

Parker and Dipper. Gloucester beat Hampshire by nine wickets, at Cheltenham. In Hampshire's second knock Parker took eight wickets for 29 runs, while Dipper scored 100 for Gloucester.

Score:—
Hampshire: 219 and 93.
Gloucester: 295 and 18 (for 1 wicket).

ESSEX LEAD GLAMORGAN.

Hipkin Gets the Wickets.

Playing at Swansea, Glamorgan lost first innings points to Essex although the home team made a good beginning in the second innings. Most of the damage caused among the Glamorgan batsmen was wrought by Hipkin, who captured seven wickets for 24 runs.

Score:—
Glamorgan: 192 and 105 (for 2 wickets).
Essex: 219.

NEW ZEALAND BEAT SOMERSET.

Remarkable Bowling by White and Allcott.

Playing at Weston-super-Mare, the New Zealanders beat Somerset by 24 runs, in a low scoring match, after a collapse in Somerset's second innings.

In the second innings of the New Zealanders, White took 8 wickets for 28 runs.

Then when Somerset went in a second time, Allcott took 5 for only 3 runs. The match was over in two days.

Score:—
New Zealand: 150 and 123.
Somerset: 117 and 67.

THE CHINESE SOCCER TEAM.

DESCRIPTION OF AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

THE FIRST TEN GAMES.

The following extracts are from a letter written at Adelaide on June 21st by Mr. K. L. Kwong, manager of the Chinese Association football team which has been touring Australia, and gives an interesting account of the first part of the tour:—

The letter appears in the *North China Daily News* of last week.

With a party of 18, nine from Shanghai and a similar number from Hong Kong, we set sail from Hong Kong on the N.Y.K. liner *Aki Maru* on April 23rd, and arrived at Sydney on May 13th.

At ports en route we had the most pleasant welcomes and receptions, the Chinese population meeting us en masse. On the boat we trained every day for one hour. The voyage was a little rougher than usual, particularly between Hong Kong and Manila and between Townsville and Sydney. Considering that most of the boys had never previously been on the ocean, they proved remarkable sailors.

As I have stated, we arrived at Sydney on May 13th, and within 24 hours we had to play our first game against New South Wales, probably one of the strongest teams in Australia. We played a great game in the first half, running them to a 3-3 score, but in the second half we broke down completely, allowing our opponents to score three more goals and making the final 6-3 in their favour. Up to now we have played 10 games in all, the results of them being as follows:—

China	3	New South Wales	6
China	0	Sydney Metropolitan	2
China	2	Newcastle	7
China	4	State of Victoria	3
China	4	South Australia	2
China	4	West Australia	1
China	2	West Australia	1
China	0	West Australia	4
China	7	South Australia	1
China	3	All Australia	0

You will see from the above that we have done quite well, winning six games out of 10, and what is more in the tenth game we were able to beat a representative Australian team—it was an exhibition game—by 3-0. It may be mentioned, however, that our hardest games are still to be played, yet I am confident that we will be able to make a good showing, and that when the average result of the total of 25 games is tabulated we shall be found not to have disgraced China by any means.

"The Stubbish Briton."

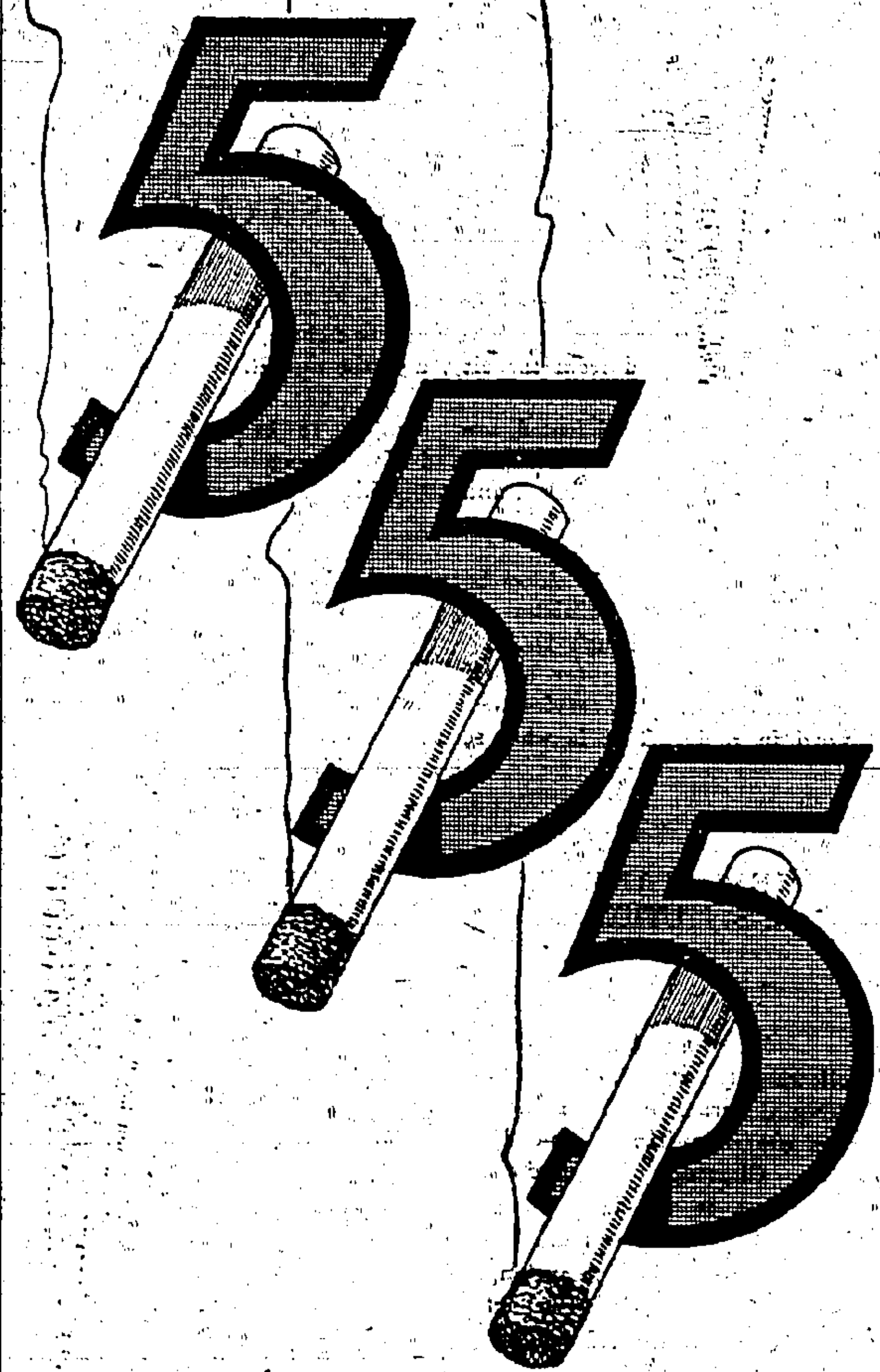
Australia is surely going ahead as regards soccer. Soccer, however, is far from the premier game here, for Rugby football holds sway. The most impressive thing is the fairness of the crowds. The Australian is sportsmanship personified. He resents dirtiness in any form or shape and expresses his disapproval in no uncertain terms.

We have had tremendous receptions from the crowds. They particularly like the "clean, clever way in which we play. On the sports field there is no question of creed, race or colour, and more than ever I am convinced that sport makes the whole world kin. More impressively am I convinced that the Briton, although stubbish, is yet fair and reasonable. And it is here that I must congratulate those who have been paying attention to the developing of sport in China. It is a work that has a tremendous bearing on international goodwill.

Improving Our Outlook.

Aside from the games, we have availed ourselves of every opportunity to improve ourselves in outlook and knowledge. We have visited a good number of factories, especially those that are peculiar to Australia. We have also met some of the leading Australian business men and statesmen, and, of course, the sportsmen. In every city we visit, a reception from the mayor is certain, while receptions from Premiers of States, from universities, clubs, societies, and Chinese organizations keep us on the go every minute. If each of our touring days could be stretched three times its usual length we could still find it every minute valuable. We are booked to be home again about the end of August, ready for school work and the Far Eastern Olympic games.

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of
THE UNIQUE 555 LEAF

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SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
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FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

—DRY DOCKS—

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Feet.

Depth on Centre of

SH (B.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

Capable of Handling Ships Up to

8,000 Tons Displacement

Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of

Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

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TELEPHONE NO. 212.

CALL FLAG: "C.T. OVER" AND "PANDA" [61]

200 YEARS OLD CLUB.

FARMERS' RULES FOR DINING AND DRINKING.

The Faversham Farmers' Club

in Kent, which was established on

June 21st, 1727, within a few days

of the death of George I., celebrated

its bicentenary recently. Month by

month through these two centuries

its meetings have been held with

unfailing regularity on a day in

the week (the day itself has been

occasionally changed) nearest to

the full moon.

It was contemplated when it was

founded that there should be no

more than twelve members, each to

entertain the others. It dinner was

his house once in the twelve months.

But that limitation of membership

was not adhered to, and there have

at times been nearly a score.

The old parchment on which were inscribed the articles of the Club is carefully preserved in a silver casket. The two leading articles are: (1) To have but one joint of dish, the same to be on the table exactly at two of the clock. (The object of this modest limitation is supposed to have been to prevent the members vying with one another in their hospitality.) (2) Every person to drink what quantity of liquor he pleases. (This is secured by the practice that a member shall help himself to wine and shall not be helped by a neighbour.) The sixth reads: "All bets and wagers (except sixpence at cards) laid in the presence of the said club shall be applied for the good of the said club." Records show that the Club has not hesitated to expel members who have strayed from the path of rectitude. One was expelled for putting tail wheat in the middle of a sock.

PILOTS AND SHIPS.

MASTERS' LEGAL FUNCTIONS.

UNANIMOUS CLARIFYING RESOLUTIONS.

The forty-third annual conference of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association, which this year, for the first time, was held at an inland port, was opened at the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

About fifty delegates, representing pilots in all parts of England, attended the conference, and in extending to them an official welcome the Lord Mayor (Alderman J. H. Swales) spoke to them of the Port of Manchester's chief claims to distinction.

No Amendment of Pilots' Act. Lord Aspley, the president, said that last year it had been anticipated that their time at the present conference would be fully occupied in dealing with a possible amendment of the Pilotage Act. But, fortunately, the clouds had rolled by, and they could discard their oilskins. He was pleased to be able to inform them that they had an assurance in writing, both from the President of the Board of Trade and from the Department, that no draft resolutions for the amendment of the Pilotage Act existed on the stocks, that no such resolutions were anticipated by the Board of Trade, and, further, that in the event of any such action being contemplated in the future their Association would immediately be informed of the fact.

Mr. John H. Inskip, the general secretary and solicitor of the Association, in his annual report pointed out that the last twelve months had been remarkable for the number of ports from which requests for advice and assistance had come. The membership of the Pilots' Association, he added, showed a further increase, notwithstanding deaths and retirements. It certainly seemed that there was a greater willingness on the part of new pilots coming into the service to join their Association than on the part of older pilots.

An interesting discussion took place at the afternoon session of the conference on the motion of a Glasgow delegate, the object of which was to ensure that whenever a compulsory pilot took charge of a vessel the master should be relieved of all responsibility and liability. The present position, it was argued, was most unsatisfactory. A master came into port and took a pilot, good, bad, or indifferent. In the event of an accident the master was asked: "Did you realise the accident was going to happen?" And if he replied that he did, but had not interfered, he "got the bolt." And he was blamed equally if he did interfere. In a recent case referred to in the *Journal of Commerce*, it was stated, it had been found by an eminent lawyer that a master knew so much about his ship that when he got into a tight corner he must know what the ship would do better than the pilot.

One delegate clearly laid down that a pilot took charge of the ship, observed that it was time the position of the master was more clearly defined.

Mr. Inskip, the Association's solicitor, pointed out that this matter had already been fully discussed by a Departmental Committee and that the legal relationship between the master and the pilot had also been argued more than once in the courts. Section 44 of the Pilotage Act certainly had a bearing on the question as far as compulsory pilotage was concerned. The section laid down definitely that the master of a vessel employing a compulsory pilot should give the charge of the ship to the pilot. But there was not a word in the Act which referred to the relationship between the master and the pilot of a vessel that was in non-compulsory waters. It was clearly impossible to suggest that a pilot never undertook full responsibility for the vessel he was piloting, or that the master or owner was not always responsible for any damage that was done. The Pilotage Act, he submitted, could not be altered in the way that had been suggested. But on the other hand, although the master and owner were liable for any damage, they had a claim against the pilot if he had been guilty of negligence.

"HIMALAYA MARU" GOES AGROUND.

ACCIDENT INTERRUPTS TRAFFIC AT BRISBANE WHARF.

The Japanese steamer *Himalaya Maru*, after leaving the Musgrave Wharf, South Brisbane, went aground on the rocks near the Woolloongabba coal wharves. It was necessary to procure a tug to pull her off.

The freighter, en route to Japan, left Birt and Co.'s wharf at about 10.45 without the services of a tugboat, and, after almost colliding with the coal-lightering fleet berthed at the coal wharves, went aground stern on opposite the old Garden Ferry steps, immediately past the wharf. After vain endeavours to refloat herself with her own power, the services of the *Beaver* were commissioned. A line was attached to the stern, the anchors weighed, and in a very short time the vessel was on her way down the river, apparently none the worse for her mishap. She then proceeded to the Hamilton Cold Store Wharf, where a survey was made, and, later, Captain R. S. Taylor advised that the diver had reported that the vessel had sustained no damage.

The mishap to the *Himalaya Maru* considerably hampered all the towing operations in the immediate vicinity. The A.U.S.N. tugboats, *Fearless* and *Chester*, who were conducting the disabled *Proteus* upstream, were obliged to berth alongside the *Macumba*, at the Eagle-street wharf, and the *Ester*, which was making for the Musgrave Wharf, had to berth at the A.U.S.N. Co.'s wharf at Eagle Street.

BABY BURIED ALIVE.

FOUND IN A WOOD.

SOUND THAT CAUGHT MAN'S ATTENTION.

HURST GREEN, SUSSEX. The Sussex village of Hurst Green, half-way between Tunbridge Wells and Hastings, has been horrified by the news that a two-month-old baby had been buried alive in a wood on the main Brighton road midway between Hurst Green and Etchingham.

The baby was found about 6.15 on a Sunday evening by Mr. Parker, a Hastings Rover Club member, who was motor-cycling with his wife.

Mr. Parker pulled up at the roadside for tea in the woods, a favourite spot for picnickers and noted for its wealth of bluebells.

After tea he went further into the woods, when he heard a sound that puzzled him. He hurried to the spot and was horrified to see a baby's foot sticking out of a small pile of earth at the entrance to a rabbit burrow. He removed the earth and there was revealed the baby.

He laid it on the ground and sought his wife, who attended to the baby, removing the earth from its eyes and mouth.

They took the child to Hurst Green Police Station, and after a doctor had been called it was removed to Ticehurst infirmary, where it now is.

The baby, whose condition is critical, is a fairly well nourished boy with dark hair and blue eyes. It had on a small cheap cotton vest and two white knitted woolen jackets, the corner of which was stuffed into its mouth. A white woolen hand-knitted hat was also found.

A large touring car, of between 15 and 25 h.p., and apparently English make, was seen further up the road to where the baby was found by several people. It contained a woman and two men, and it is understood that the police are endeavouring to trace them.

The police have made inquiries throughout the district, but cannot find that any children are missing and are now extending their field of search. Two children were reported missing, but they have now been satisfactorily accounted for.

DOCTORS MUST TELL.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE'S RULING.

When a consulting surgeon called in a divorce case at Birmingham Assizes repeated the protest made at the previous hearing by another doctor that to produce the evidence required would be contrary to professional tradition, Mr. Justice McCardie said that when a doctor came into a court of law he had no privilege.

The point in the case, said the judge, related to a department under the Ministry of Health and there were regulations governing the treatment of patients, one of which laid down that information obtained should be regarded as confidential. But there was nothing which purported to apply to a court of law, and he could find nothing which saved a doctor from the obligation of disclosure if so ordered by the court.

A book and documents required were accordingly produced.

FAMOUS SHIPS' FATE.

NEW HOME FOR "FOUDROYANT" AND "IMPLACABLE."

When the Falmouth magistrates granted an application by the Harbour Commissioners for the withdrawal of a summons issued by them against Mr. G. Wheatley Cobb, it was stated that Mr. Cobb would probably remove the training frigate *Foudroyant* and the *Implacable* from Falmouth to Milford Haven.

The summons was originally issued on the grounds that Mr. Cobb had failed to remove the *Foudroyant* to other moorings when ordered to do so, although the berth she was occupying was required for big commercial vessels.

It is as a protest against what the regards as the unreasonable action of the authorities that Mr. Cobb (who in the last thirty years has spent £100,000 on the vessel) has said to be contemplating sending them elsewhere.

The *Foudroyant* is named after Nelson's old ship, while the *Implacable* is the only surviving enemy battleship which fought at Trafalgar.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adolf Von Beyer (H. St. L.), due August 15th.

Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 29th.

Arctura (E. & A.), due October 3rd.

Athos II. (M.M.), due August 30th.

Bolton Castle (Dodwell), due Sept. 24th.

Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.

D'Arlagan (M.M.), due September 13th.

Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic), due August 18th.

Diomed (Blue Funnel), due October 9th.

Equilino (Dodwell), due September 15th.

Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.

Euryphus (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 28th.

Fume-L (Dodwell), due August 15th.

Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 24th.

Javanese Prince (Furness, F.E.), due August 23rd.

Kashgar (P. & O.), due November 25th.

Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 29th.

Keemun (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.

Kyber (P. & O.), due September 14th.

Lycaon (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.

Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 14th.

Malva (P. & O.), due September 15th.

Manius (P. & O.), due November 11th.

Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 19th.

Mentor (Blue Funnel), due August 20th.

Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 29th.

Mora (P. & O.), due August 16th.

Vaggar (P. & O.), due August 26th.

Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 24th.

Nyansa (P. & O.), due September 14th.

Santhia (B.I. & Aparcar), due Aug. 13th.

Sarpedon (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 20th.

St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 5th.

Tanda (E. & A.), due August 30th.

Teiresias (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 18th.

Thebes (Blue Funnel), due October 1st.

Cuticura OINTMENT



The Family Friend

Nothing purer, sweeter or more effective for eczema, measles, itching and irritations. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to free the pores of impurities, and follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Sore Chaps, Itching Ears, and Itchy Feet. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

TO THE LAST DROP.

INNER HISTORY OF AMAZING BRANDY DEAL.

By one of the most remarkable transactions of its kind in the history of the vineyards of France there has been brought to England all the fine old brandy on the estates of Cognac.

"A press representative learned that as a result there is stored in London £2,000,000 worth of brandy belonging to vineyards going a hundred years back."

"Some of it," said Mr. O. E. M. Stamboulis, who concluded the deal at Bordeaux for four big London houses, "is worth £50 a bottle."

"It is a liquor which in a sense is priceless, for there is no more of it when this is done. The whole of the estates of Chateau de Cheneval, St. Amant de Graves, Cognac, St. Sever, and Maison Lantreuil have been bought up."

"The French Government tax is so heavy that this is an end to the vineyards. Those which have been acquired are of 1803, 1875, 1885, 1848, 1838, 1827, 1820, and 1811. All this previously was under the control of some 30 organisations, all in France. Now every drop of it is here."

"MR. ANYTHING."

WITHOUT A NAME OR-A WASH.

A young man, begrimed with dirt and clad in rags, who said he did not know his name, was remanded "at Hampstead, Police Court."

He was accused of being found in the Hampstead Bathing Pond enclosure for an unlawful purpose at 1.30 a.m.

A constable said that hearing a noise of splintering wood he climbed over a fence into the enclosure, and saw the man wrestling open the shutter of the bathing attendant's shelter.

It was dark, and, fearing the man had a jemmy in his hand, he struck him over the arm with his truncheon.

The man said he tried to get into the hut for warmth and sleep. He did not know his name, did not do any work, and simply walked about.

"What do people call you?" asked the chairman.

"Bill, Jim, Alf, or anything they think of," the man replied.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 8th August.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 29th August or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

8th August, 1927. [5198]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENLAWEES."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be counteracted by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hong Kong, 7th August, 1927. [5198]

THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

See 1 for Rules of Sale. No. 2 for Rules of Sale. No. 3 for Rules of Sale. See 1 for Rules of Sale. No. 2 for Rules of Sale. No. 3 for Rules of Sale.

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

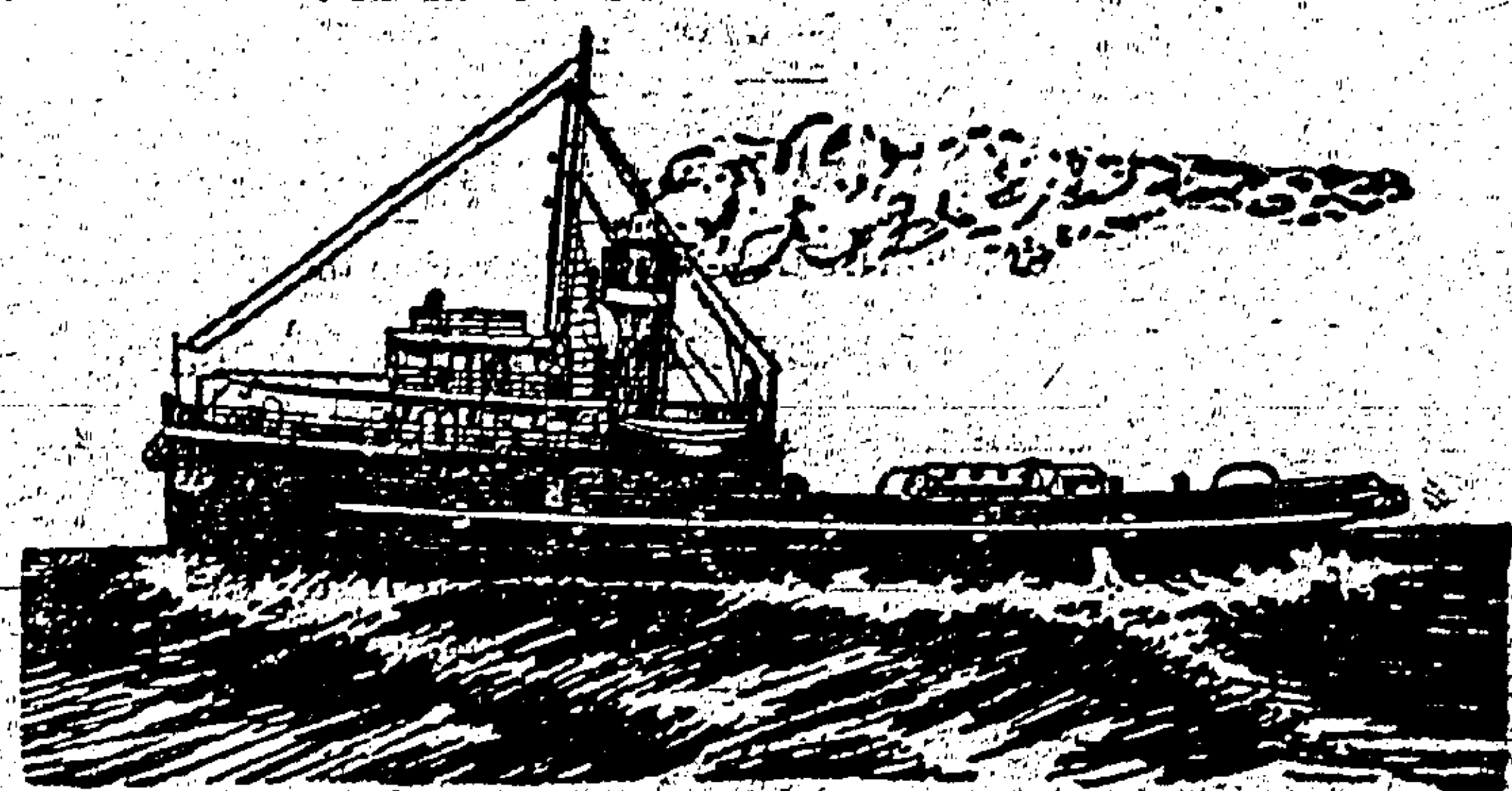
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Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 168' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

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BEAUTIFUL HILL RESORTS GLORIOUS SCENERY.

Next Sailings from Hong Kong:-

S.S. "TJIKINI" 17th Aug. to BATAVIA direct.
S.S. "TJISONDARI" ... 25th Aug. to BATAVIA direct.
S.S. "TJISALAK" 31st Aug. to BATAVIA direct.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" ... 8th Sept. to BATAVIA direct.

Special Return Tickets Issued.

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[521]

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CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports—

S.S. "ADOLF VON BARYER" (H.S.L.) due here on or about the 15th Aug.
S.S. "SAARLAND" (H.A.L.) due here on or about the 28th Aug.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDOFF" (H.S.L.) due here on or about the 17th Sept.
S.S. "HESSEN" (H.A.L.) due here on or about the 27th Sept.
S.S. "PREUSSEN" (H.S.L.) due here on or about the 15th Oct.
S.S. "SACHSEN" (H.A.L.) due here on or about the 25th Oct.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

*M.V. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.S.L.) sailing from here on or about the 27th Aug.
S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) sailing from here on or about the 9th Sept.
S.S. "ADOLF VON BARYER" (H.S.L.) sailing from here on or about the 21st Sept.
S.S. "SAARLAND" (H.A.L.) sailing from here on or about the 1st Oct.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDOFF" (H.S.L.) sailing from here on or about the 22nd Oct.
S.S. "HESSEN" (H.A.L.) sailing from here on or about the 1st Nov.
S.S. "PREUSSEN" (H.S.L.) sailing from here on or about the 15th Nov.

* Calling at Marseilles, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It purges out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIVE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 2s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., General Office, 25, W. London, Eng. Unsurpassed. Do not accept any other name, you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Look for having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" in Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CLARK Chemists.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI "SZECHUEN" On 16th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI "WANGCHOW" On 17th Aug. 6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI "SUIYANG" On 19th Aug. 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI "SHANTUNG" On 20th Aug. 6 a.m.

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Steamers	Days Home from Hong Kong	Days Out to Sydney	Sailing from Hong Kong
OHANGTE	16th August	16th August	16th August
TAIPING	18th September	18th September	18th September
OHANGTE	11th October	11th October	11th October
TAIPING	8th November	8th November	8th November

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 23rd August, 1927

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King's Building.

[19]



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Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—

s.s. "DE. P. BENOIT" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 20th August.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Hong Kong	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
AMAZONE	—	—	16th Aug.
CHERONORAU	—	—	30th Aug.
ATHOS II	24th July	28th Aug.	27th Sept.
ANGERS	12th Aug.	13th Sept.	11th Oct.
D'ARTAGNAN	26th Aug.	27th Sept.	25th Oct.
GAL. METZINGER	9th Sept.	11th Oct.	8th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class 1st Class... \$ 95. 0d. Od.
B Class 1st Class... \$ 85. 0d. Od.
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D Class 1st Class... \$ 65. 0d. Od.
Through Tickets to London and Leaving Town of Europe.
Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
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For full Particulars, apply to—
CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Telephone: Central 740. 3, Queen's Building.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [19]

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 8th.
Benarra, Swedish str., 3,500 tons.
Capt. J. O. Hedding, from Vladivostok and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—Gilman & Co.

Changte, British str., 2,597 tons.
Capt. F. G. Gambrell, from Melbourne and Manila. The latter port she left on August 7th, with general cargo and frozen, lying at buoy No. A52—B. & S.

Japan Arrow, American str., 3,176 tons.
Capt. E. Dohet, from Bombay, which port she left on July 25th, in ballast, lying at Laichikok—Standard Oil Co.

Kujo Maru, Japanese str., 936 tons.
Capt. B. Saito, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C45—M.B.K.
Loong Hua, Chinese str., 1,507 tons.
Capt. A. Mengel, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B54—Doddwell & Co.

New Mathilde, British str., 549 tons.
Capt. E. G. Rapley, from Haiphong and Hoikow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17—Yik Tai S.S. Co.

Sui Sang, British str., 1,992 tons.
Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Calcutta, with 4,000 tons of rice, lying at buoy No. B50—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tr. Maru No. 2, Japanese str., 1,637 tons.
Capt. Y. Tani, from Wakamatsu, which port she left on August 1st, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B51—M.B.K.

August 10th.
Hozan Maru, Japanese str., 2,350 tons.
Capt. H. Oyama, from Keelung and Swatow, with merchandise and coal amounting to 800 tons, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—S.S.K.

Hydrangea, British str., 581 tons.
Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, with 300 tons of general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Talamba, British str., 8,018 tons.
Capt. H. F. Minnet, R.N.R., from Calcutta and ports. She left Singapore on August 5th, with 297 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

CLEARANCES.

August 10th.
Foote, for Canton.
Loong Hua, for Chinwangtao.
Kujo Maru, for Dairen.
Deli Maru, for Swatow.
Benarra, for Singapore.
Talamba, for Amoy.
Depavongse, for Hoikow.
Van Oupstraten, for Swatow.
Empress of Russia, for Manila.
City of Bedford, for Manila.
Tak Wing, for Autow.
West Farolan, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.
European passengers per s.s. President Pierce, for Seattle, on August 10th—Miss R. J. Collins, Mr. P. MacDonald, Mr. C. Bremer, Capt. H. W. Chandler, Rev. and Mrs. Howard Campbell, Miss R. J. Craft, Miss Mary Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Morris, Lieut. A. U. H. Hackett, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. A. M. Birchall, Mr. R. Gerzovsky, Mr. Holdt, Mrs. T. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. L. C. H. Dyke and Master Dyke, Mr. S. S. Bame, Mr. C. J. Nabas, Mr. S. Drukker, Mr. W. Andres, Mrs. Mary Andres, Mrs. W. O. Brice, Mr. R. F. Chutter, Mr. H. R. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Noble, Mrs. A. H. Page, Miss K. Rutledge, Miss L. L. Bland, Mrs. W. A. Bode, Miss F. Bode, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ayer, Mrs. C. C. Heise, and Mr. P. M. Peterson.

Per President Jackson, on August 8th, for Manila—Mr. J. Ledesma, Major R. M. Medwell, Capt. W. M. White, Mr. B. Z. Cailles, Mr. Lee Hing, Miss Tio Tke, Mrs. Ong Chiet, Mr. A. Levis, Mr. E. X. Alves, Miss E. Watson, Mrs. M. M. Ingelton, Rev. D. A. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dumas, Master N. Dumas, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Few, Mr. and Mrs. D. French, Lieut. G. G. Gates, Mrs. G. E. Gates, Mrs. C. V. Gilson, Rev. A. A. Holmann, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Kirkland, Rev. H. J. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. K. Shimizu, Mr. C. Soriano, Mr. C. E. Steir, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Waller, and Mrs. C. F. Williams.

Per s.s. Empress of Russia, for Manila, on August 10th—Miss V. C. Aemoloff, Mr. A. Assanmall, Mr. and Mrs. B. Allix, Mr. Ah Yau, Dr. O. Best, Mr. D. Bluet, Mrs. S. E. Black, Master S. Black, Miss E. Black, Mr. Chan Sang, Mrs. Chua Oy, Mr. J. Fayant, Mr. E. Felinam, Dr. A. P. Gustilo, Mr. M. Handelman, Mr. Th. Heyking, Miss J. Hunter, Miss B. M. Hunter, Mrs. T. Hipolito and infant, Mrs. S. Ikeda, Mr. C. G. Johnson, Mr. Jo Ah Tin, Mrs. L. Kolomietz, Mr. T. C. King, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lisbon, Miss N. Laura, Mr. L. Lachland, Mr. E. H. Lockwood, Mr. Lee Sik Kong, Mrs. J. Miller, Miss J. Miller, Mrs. M. McGuire, Master McGuire, Mrs. E. Marchant, Mr. B. Moisewitch, Mrs. Ng Mc, Mr. B. Ouy, Mrs. A. Rogers, Mr. E. B. Roberts, Mr. M. (Continued at foot of next column).

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KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 10 p.m.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, Oct. 11th

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Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	Chgo-Stumpton Sept. 23
Aug. 23	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	Chgo-Stumpton Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	Chgo-Stumpton Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	Chgo-Stumpton Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 13	Chgo-Stumpton Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	Chgo-Stumpton Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 28	Chgo-Stumpton Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	Chgo-Stumpton Nov. 8
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 12	Chgo-Stumpton Nov. 18
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquitania	Nov. 16	Chgo-Stumpton Nov. 22
Oct. 26	San Francisco	Majestic	Nov. 26	Chgo-Stumpton Dec. 2
Nov. 3	Seattle	Leviathan	Dec. 3	Chgo-Stumpton Dec. 9

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Tuesday, Aug. 23rd

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th

PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, Oct. 5th

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Wednesday, Oct. 19th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, Oct. 11th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Aug. 16th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Aug. 22nd, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Aug. 30th, 6.00 p.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (Ground Floor).

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AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "CALULU" will sail hence on the 10th AUGUST

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Removals, Mrs. A. Shipman, Mr. S. Schocher, Mr. R. B. Stuppel, Mr. J. Stenk, Mr. R. B. Shaw, Mrs. Sy Ho, Mrs. T. She, Mrs. P. She, Mr. Sing Sam, Mr. T. Santos, Mr. Teong Teung, Mr. T. A. Torres, Mr. T. Ke Chung, Mr. and Mrs. H. Uyeda, Lieut. C. Urwick, Mr. B. Valiram, Mr. A. Valenzuela, Miss A. D. Walker, Mr. Woo Leau Yuen, Mr. J. R. Wientek, Mr. Yang Shui Po, Mrs. C. S. Yaptangan, Master A. Yaptangan, Miss B. Yaptangan, Miss E. Scott Young, Mr. Yee Sok, and Mr. F. B. Zameca.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia (Capt. A. J. Hosken, R.N.R.), will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on Wednesday, the 24th inst. She sailed for Manila at 5 p.m. yesterday and is due back here at 7 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd inst.

The N.D.L. s.s. Anhalt, from Europe, left Singapore on August 9th, and is expected to arrive here on August 15th. She will sail for Shanghai and Japan on August 16th.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

CANTON ... "FOOSHING" Thursday, 11th Aug., at 4 a.m.
TIENTSIN ... "CHIPSING" Thursday, 11th Aug., at 5 p.m.
CANTON ... "CHEONGSHING" Friday, 12th Aug., at 5 a.m.
TIENTSIN ... "YUSANG" Saturday, 13th Aug., at 5 p.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "FOOSHING" Sunday, 14th Aug., at 10 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "KWANGSANG" Wednesday, 17th Aug., at 10 a.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "FOOKSANG" Wednesday, 17th Aug., at 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN ... "CHEONGSHING" Wednesday, 17th Aug., at 5 p.m.

TIENTSIN ... "MINGSANG" Thursday, 18th Aug., at 5 p.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" Sunday, 21st Aug., at 10 a.m.

OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE ... "NAMSANG" Monday, 22nd Aug., at 7 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "YATSHING" Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "MAUSANG" Saturday, 27th Aug., at 3 p.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUMSANG" Sunday, 28th Aug., at 3 p.m.

OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE ... "KUTSANG" Monday, 5th Sept., at 3 p.m.

... "LAISANG" Friday, 9th Sept., at 7 a.m.

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[8]

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Motor Vessel "GLENGLUE" ... (via Oran) 19th October
Steamship "GARMARTHENSHIRE" (via Oran) 2nd November

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ... 18th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... 6th September
Steamship "GARMARTHENSHIRE" ... 18th September
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 29th September
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s.s. "GOTHA" ... 26th August, 1927.
s.s. "SAARBRUECKEN" ... 24th Sept. "
s.s. "COBLENZ" ... 22nd Oct. "
s.s. "FULDA" ... 19th Nov. "

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s.s. "NUERNBERG" ... on or about 14th Sept. in Hong Kong.

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HONG KONG. [20]

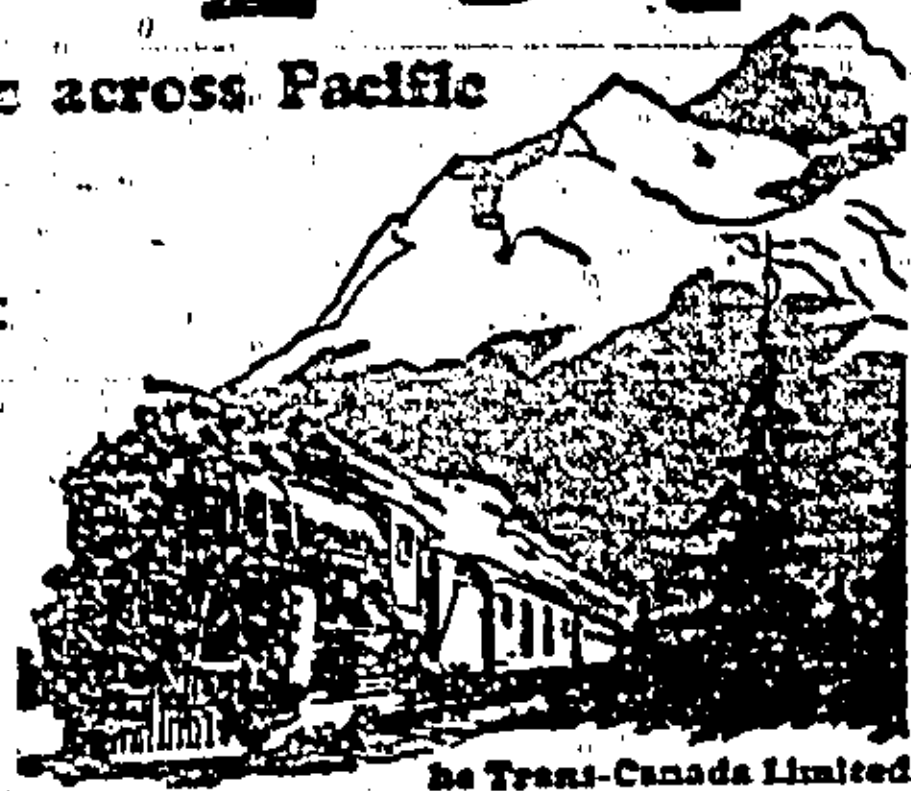
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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TAIYO MARU ... Friday, 12th Aug.
TENYO MARU ... Monday, 22nd Aug. at Noon
KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Sept.
*Calls Keelung & Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 13th Aug.
HARUNA MARU ... Friday, 26th Aug.
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 10th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Aug. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SEIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Aug. at Noon
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Sept.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

TAJIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Sept.

OLAUTIA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOTTORI MARU ... Friday, 12th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 10th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKITA MARU (Calls Keelung & Moji) Saturday, 13th Aug.

LIMA MARU (Calls Moji) ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

HAKODATE MARU (Moji direct) ... Wednesday, 24th Aug.

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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 4th Sept.
S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 2nd Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 22nd Aug.
S.S. "MADOERA" ... 19th Sept.
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 17th Oct.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS LOW.

THROUGH CARGOES AGAIN HEAVY.

Through cargoes were again heavy as shown by the returns during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. Inward freights during the same period were low.

There were thirteen arrivals, out of which, only eight discharged here. The total tonnage of freights discharged was only 5,454 tons. Of these, three British vessels accounted for 3,201 tons. The best return was shown by the *Empress of Russia* from Vancouver and Shanghai, which brought 1,681 tons. Although carried by no more than six steamers, through cargoes were much heavier than local freights. There were in all 20,127 tons manifested. Three British steamers were responsible for 5,234 tons. The two best returns were 6,486 and 6,485 tons. The former lot was on the s.s. *Benares* (Swedish) from Vladivostok and Shanghai, and the Shanghai, and the latter on the s.s. *Atlas Maru*, from Kobe and Shanghai.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	6
Japanese	4	2
Chinese	3	2
American	1	2
Swedish	1	0
	13	12

There were 67 vessels in harbour during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, of which, 29 were British.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR AUGUST, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
August 11th	5.53 a.m.	6.59 p.m.
" 12th	5.53	6.58
" 13th	5.53	6.57
" 14th	5.53	6.56
" 15th	5.53	6.55
" 16th	5.53	6.54
" 17th	5.53	6.54
" 18th	5.53	6.53
" 19th	5.53	6.52
" 20th	5.53	6.52
" 21st	5.53	6.51
" 22nd	5.53	6.50
" 23rd	5.53	6.49
" 24th	5.53	6.49
" 25th	5.53	6.48
" 26th	5.53	6.47
" 27th	5.53	6.45
" 28th	5.53	6.44
" 29th	5.53	6.43
" 30th	5.53	6.43
" 31st	5.53	6.43

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

SEAMAN'S EXPENSIVE SPREE.

THEFT ON "PRESIDENT PIERCE."

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

T. Hansen of the s.s. *Japan Arrow* has reported to the police that yesterday morning, while under the influence of liquor, he engaged a ricksha outside the King Edward Hotel and drove to an unknown Chinese eating house. Afterwards he drove in the same ricksha to Statue Square where he discovered that he was minus his coat and hat. In the coat pocket was \$45 in notes. A camera which he had with him earlier in the evening was also missing.

Drown In Yamati.
An 8-year-old Chinese boy fell from a cargo junk into the water in the Yamati abelter and was drowned. Later the body was recovered and removed to the Kowloon mortuary.

Theft On Board Ship.

A Filipino stevedore passenger on board the s.s. *President Pierce* reported to the police that some time between 9 p.m. on August 8th and 4 a.m. on the following day, his suitcase was stolen from the No. 4 steerage quarters. It contained money, clothing, jewellery and a camera worth altogether \$340.

Child's Death On "Talamba."

The s.s. *Talamba* arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta and Straits, bringing no fewer than 2,031 deck passengers, these being 1,457 men, 301 women, and 279 children. The master reported that of this number a two-year old Chinese male child died of heart failure on August 2nd.

Another Typhoon Victim.

The report of another victim of the recent typhoon has reached here. The master of a Hong Kong trading junk bound for Hong Shan, having left here on July 23rd, reports that in the Tam Chai Channel on the 24th a fight was put up for half an hour against the elements, but without success, and the junk slowly filled and foundered. The master, and the crew of eight, were rescued by farmers from the banks. Everything on board was lost. The value of the junk is estimated at about \$1,700, and that of the cargo is put at \$900.

Trouble On The "City Of Chester."

Fifteen members of the deck crew of the *City of Chester* were charged in the Marine Court, Singapore, with refusal of duty and impeding the navigation of the steamer. After the Marine Magistrate, Capt. Geoffrey Freyberg R.N., had heard the case, the men were discharged with a caution and ordered to return to their vessel.

Adrift In Sampan.

The *Tongkol* whilst on her way to Penang was the means of rescuing three distressed Chinese in a sampan, about 50 miles out at sea. They had been without food for 38 hours. The sampan carried a cargo of about 19 cases of goods.

Rubber From British North Borneo.

One of the largest rubber shipments from this coast that have taken place recently was that which went off by the *Marudu* on June 30th, consisting of over 1,400 cases the majority of which were for the United Kingdom.—*B.N.B. Herald*.

Indian Coaster Lost.

Calcutta, July 18th.
According to the *Englishman*, news of the sinking of the s.s. *Shakunda* was received by wireless from the *Chitanga* which was coming into Calcutta from Chittagong.

The following Europeans were drowned:—Chief, Second, Third, and Fourth Engineers, an apprentice, wireless watcher and purser. The 50 survivors were Captain Carvalho, Chief, Second and Third Officers, the wireless operator and apprentice and 44 members of the crew.

A Marine Court of Enquiry into the cause of the disaster was held on July 30th.

Marine Court.

Before Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, at the Marine Court yesterday morning the coxswain of the steam launch *Awong Koi* was brought up on remand for failing to stop when ordered to do so, at Tai O harbour on August 1st and also with failing to report to the Harbour Master Station upon arrival at Tai O. The case was dismissed owing to the lack of evidence of identification.

Before the same Court, the master of a trading junk was fined \$15 or two weeks' hard labour for failing to exhibit regulation lights.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

Chinese deck passengers, numbering 174, were brought into the Colony yesterday by one steamer, the *New Mathilda*, from Haiphong and Hoihow.

Acid Shipment.

Nitric acid amounting to 750 tons was brought into the Colony yesterday by the s.s. *Yei Jin Maru* No. 2 from Wakamatsu.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kalmar*, from Hong Kong, arrived at Marseilles on August 8th at 9 a.m.

The s.s. *Adolf Von Beyer* (Hugo Stinnes Line), left Singapore on Tuesday at 4 p.m., and is due here on Monday morning, the 15th inst.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: North Wall Basin, *Fortol*; South Wall Basin, *Kharik*; East Wall Basin, *Tarantula* and *Moorhen*; S/Ms. *L15* and *L19*; West Wall Dock, *Vindictive*; In Dock, *Argus*; Taikeo Dock, *Pargloves*; No. 3 Buoy, *Serapis*; No. 3 Buoy, *Wild Swan*; No. 4 Buoy, *Belgol*; No. 7 Buoy, *Delhi*; No. 11 Buoy, U.S.S. *Sacramento*; No. 13 Buoy, *Brucce*; No. 18 Buoy, *Ruthenia*; Foreign Men of War—U.S.S. *Sacramento*.

BANK LINE LTD.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 14th August

S.S. "KABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 8th September

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa. Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman & Line" or other services

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

S.S. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st October

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

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Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	30th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOBEA"	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
"MALWA"	10,953	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,948	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	7th Jan. 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan. 1928	do.

* Calls at Port Sudan.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Russia, Syria, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTHIA"	7,764	16th Aug.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	2nd Sept.	do.

* Calls at Rangoon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ARAFURA"	6,000	23rd Oct.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoiho, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

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The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KIDDERPORE"	5,934	17th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe and Moji.
"MOBEA"	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,956	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,953	16th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	15th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	29th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,948	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,953	7th Jan. 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan. 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb. 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb. 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,948	25th Feb. 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar. 1928	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	30th Mar. 1928	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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*Passengers for Mangan must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

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